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TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
COLORADO STATE HOME
FOR CHILDREN
TO THE
BOARD OF CONTROL

1913-1914

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Out West Photo Shop
DENVER

NURSERY

GIRLS' PLAYGROUND

GIRLS' COTTAGE

ALFALFA FIELDS & GROVES
ROOT CELLAR

DOMESTIC BUILDING

LAUNDRY
BOILER HOUSE
HORSE BARN
DAIRY

BOYS' COTTAGE

BOYS' PLAYGROUND
BOYS' PETS
AUDITORIUM

SCHOOL BUILDING

HOSPITAL

SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE &
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

~ COLORADO STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN ~

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C. A. DONNELLY

Superintendent Colorado State Home for Children

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

SUPERINTENDENT

of the

COLORADO STATE HOME
FOR CHILDREN

to the

BOARD OF CONTROL

2305 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET
DENVER, COLORADO

From December 1, 1912, to December 1, 1914



DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1914

LOCATION

2305 South Washington Street, Denver, Colorado

Telephone, South 226

The most noteworthy factor in the physical condition of the Home is its location. It is located in the city of Denver, accessible to a five-cent street-car system, which makes it possible for all the persons of the state who are visiting the capital city to come to it quickly and cheaply and look over the children to be placed out. While it is easy of access to street cars, it is far away from the congested part of the city, where it is able to establish a little civilization of its own. The site is a most beautiful one, commanding an uninterrupted view of the Rocky Mountains from Pike's Peak to Long's Peak. The air is devoid of smoke or any contaminating element. The drainage is perfect, by a gradual slope off which the water runs from the upper boundary into the city ditch which curves around just below the buildings and playgrounds. Its location in Denver has other advantages besides accessibility, as the Home enjoys the convenience of electric lights and has splendid city sewer facilities. The property itself consists of forty acres lying between Iliff and Harvard Avenues and Clarkson and Logan Streets. There are thirteen buildings, known as the following:

Administration, Nursery, Girls' Cottage, Boys' Cottage, Auditorium, Domestic, Boiler House, Laundry, Dairy, Milk House, Horse Barn, Hospital, and School.

Buildings and playgrounds occupy about fifteen acres of the forty, leaving twenty-five acres of very fine ground, suitable for gardening, and directly under the city ditch, which always has a full supply of irrigation water.

The forty acres make a splendid appearance and have been improved into a beautiful campus of green, set with large maple, elm, and locust trees. There is an orchard of apple and cherry trees, and rose and flowering beds. The ditch bears the appearance of a living stream, and is studded with lordly cottonwoods. The seven larger buildings of the fourteen are built in a crescent, all facing the green campus; their rear and side entrances opening out on large playgrounds and toward the farm. They are buildings of unit design, white brick, and show a fine taste in simplicity and unity. Observers cannot but wonder how they could be constructed for the money used.

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FACTS

CONCERNING THE STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN

This is the only state institution for the care of the dependent, neglected, and maltreated children of Colorado.

It is supported by state appropriations.

No church collections are solicited.

No county or individual contributions are received.

The children are all committed by the Juvenile or County Courts of the various counties of the state.

The county pays the court costs and the expense of transportation for the children to the Home.

There are desirable children now in the Home, to be placed in good families upon adoption or indenture.

The court and other expenses for adoption or indenture papers are paid by the individuals securing the same.

The State Agent receives no commission on children received, or on those placed in private homes.

The members of the Board of Control serve without compensation.

“The said Board are hereby made the legal guardians of the persons and estates of all children admitted to said Home, pursuant to law, which guardianship shall continue during the minority of such children, except in cases where, under this act, the guardianship may be cancelled by resolution adopted by said Board.” (From section 5 of Chapter 26, Session Laws, 1895.)

For placing a child no remuneration is required or received of the counties or individuals who are charitably disposed.

Parents are not encouraged to part with their children.

According to Chapter 26, Session Laws of 1895, all children free from chronic or contagious disease, who are dependent upon the public for support, and those who are neglected, maltreated, or in evil environment, are eligible as inmates of the State Home.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Clara L. Hunter.

John T. Barnett.

Margaret Patterson Campbell.

Sarah L. Curtis, President. Dora E. Reynolds, Secretary.

EMPLOYES

Superintendent—C. A. Donnelly.

Assistant Superintendent and Steward—Caroline B. Donnelly.

State Agent—W. B. Rankin.

Physician in charge—G. M. Anderson.

Hospital Nurse—Alfreda A. Levering.

Boys' Supervisor—Peter Woodler.

Girls' Supervisor—

Nursery Matron—Mary B. Hale.

Girls' Matrons—Mrs. M. A. Swartz and Isadora Tresham.

Boys' Matrons—Mrs. N. M. McAllister, Mrs. Jessie Thornburg,

Mazie Converse, and Mrs. S. M. Harrison.

Assistant Nursery Matron—Bess McClure.

Night Nursery Matron—Mrs. Mary E. Milner.

Relief Matron—Mrs. Mary E. Helmer.

Bookkeeper and Stenographer—Anna M. Woodbridge.

Office and Steward Clerk—Mabel E. Towne.

Dairyman—George E. Williams.

Gardener—G. D. Love.

Cook—Mrs. Ollia Williams.

Assistant Cook—Mrs. Ethel E. Love.

Laundress—Mrs. S. A. Clark.

Assistant Laundress—Mrs. E. Peterson.

Dining Room Manager—Mrs. A. E. Barger.

Seamstress—Lyda Joy Martin.

Fireman—Theodore Remer.

Night Fireman—Arthur M. Riley.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE SERVED ON BOARD

	Served from	To
Mrs. Dora E. Reynolds.....	1895	Present time
Mrs. Sarah L. Curtis.....	1895	Present time
Mrs. Louise L. Arkins.....	1895	1906
Mrs. Anna M. Cochran.....	1895	1899
Mr. Caldwell Yeaman.....	1895	1896
Mr. Tyson Dines.....	1896	1907
Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes.....	1899	1905
Mrs. Mary A. Ingersoll.....	1905	1911
Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell.....	1906	1909
Mr. John F. Shafroth.....	1906	1907
Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes.....	1907	1913
Mr. Edw. J. Wilcox.....	1907	1913
Mrs. Clara L. Hunter.....	1911	Present time
Mr. John T. Barnett.....	1913	Present time
Mrs. Margaret P. Campbell.....	1913	Present time

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS

-
- Dr. Rose Kidd Bere, from 1895 to January 1, 1898.
H. W. Cowan, from January 1, 1898, to September 1, 1912.
Dr. O. P. Wright, from September 1, 1912, to September 17, 1912.
W. B. Rankin, Acting Superintendent, September 17, 1912, to
October 14, 1912.
C. A. Donnelly, from October 14, 1912, to present time.

COST OF PROPERTY

Original property—Field house and forty irrigated acres.....	\$ 30,000
Boys' cottage—complete living accommodations for 70 boys;	
Domestic building—preparation and serving all meals and living accommodations for 30 boys;	
School building—accommodating 200 pupils and manual training;	
Hospital building—30 beds, dispensary and operating-room;	
Boiler-house and laundry—appropriation for these five.....	60,000
Assembly building and dormitory—seating 400 and living accommodations for 30 boys.....	12,955
Administration building and superintendent's residence.....	10,000
Girls' cottage—complete living accommodations for 70 girls.....	15,000
Dairy barn—room for 30 head.....	5,000
Milk-house—capacity for caring for 100 gallons of milk.....	1,000
Nursery addition—home for 30 babies.....	3,000
Boys' cottage addition.....	500
Horse barn—built from insurance money.....	.....
<hr/>	
Total cost of land and buildings.....	\$137,455

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

OFFICE OF THE STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN

December 1, 1914.

To His Excellency,
ELIAS M. AMMONS,
Governor of Colorado.

Sir: We have the honor herewith to transmit to you, as required by law and as meeting with our pleasure, the tenth biennial report of the superintendent of the Colorado State Home for Children. This report covers the accomplishments of the Home during the fiscal years ending November 30, 1913, and November 30, 1914.

It has ever been the policy of this Board to ask only for that from the state which was imperative, and to live by some means or other on what was granted. We are pleased to show in this report that we have, as usual, closed our biennial period without one cent of obligation of any character. Our books are in balance and there is no debt.

We are emphatically conservative in stating our wants for the coming two years. Everything asked for is for the purpose of lending further enthusiasm to the business of fostering the children through the happiness and experiences leading to good citizenship.

We have seen fit to delay the asking for certain very necessary things of a physical character to a more propitious time, and in this way co-operate with those who are trying to make the available state funds go as far as possible.

Very respectfully yours,

SARAH L. CURTIS,
President State Board of Control.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT
of the
Colorado State Home for Children
to the
BOARD OF CONTROL

HONORABLE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I am submitting to you in the following pages the tenth biennial report of the Colorado State Home for Children. My report made to you two years ago was more of a promise to do what I could than a statement of what I had done, for I had just assumed charge when the report became due. As stated in that report, the Home was in such condition as to insure a successful biennial administration to one who might prove equal to grasping the opportunity offered by a stable system built up by two decades of uninterrupted policy.

Inasmuch as this report covers the pioneer stage of my administration of this trust, it necessarily must be more personal in its tone than the text of an ordinary report of wants, facts, and averages. Some expression of the faith that is in us must be given, personal testimony of success and failure stated, and the children themselves given a chance to reach the public, to set the public right as to their happiness and comfort.

The physical equipment speaks for itself, beckoning for recognition to the eye of the passer-by; but the children themselves are not so easily seen, and their lives, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," are quite generally misunderstood. I have seen so much pleasing amazement in the faces of the many good people of Colorado, and even Denver, who have visited us for the first time, and have heard so many outlandish statements from those who should be better informed, that I have deemed it

necessary to go quite fully into the statement of what the Home is and does.

THE OBJECT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOME

Section 47, Laws of 1895, reads as follows:

"The object of this act is to provide a temporary home for dependent and neglected children in said home, where they shall be retained only until they can be placed in family homes; Provided, That in the discretion of the Board the child may be retained as long as its best interests may require in said home."

The fact that the *state* has undertaken the care and custody of all permanently neglected and dependent children has, of course, its own motive; namely, that such children may be conserved to it as good citizens.

The above statutory definition of the "object of the Home" shows the wisdom of the enactors. Sufficient "discretion" is quoted into the law to enable the Board of Control to foster its charges, individually, as to their best interests, through placing them in selected family homes or maintaining them to their majority or self-supportance in the Home. The statute is itself, at the same time, a bulwark against the prevailing practice of indiscriminately casting off the poor unfortunates into abodes of doubtful standing, where they are little more than slaves.

The present-day clamor on the part of a few overzealous social workers for the abolition of institutions, and the placing of children in any kind of home that applies for them, or begs that children of tender years be turned over to the interested mercy of a boarding-house, is akin to the constantly repeated charge by the hypercritical that our public schools are a rank failure.

Part of this clamor comes from the iconoclasts who always want change; part comes from those who make human suffering the subject of their pastime or profit, and who love the excitement of railing against our modern civilization. One of these young women tells me that she thinks "social welfare is perfectly lovely;" and one of my own dear girls, sixteen years of age a junior in high school, importunes me to let her drop out, so that she may take up work in the slums.

Part of the clamor is well founded. It is a reaction against institutionalism as it is practiced in many orphanages and, in fact, in most charitable and penal institutions. Most persons think of institutions in a mediæval setting—with high walls of stone, surmounted by iron pales; or, in modern times, cement walls with broken glass; with underground passages and flogging machines. They think thumb-screws are still used, the Spanish Inquisition still practiced, and that guards stand by with

bayoneted muskets. They picture little faces pinched and drawn, hungering for mother-love.

Persons who believe, or are led to believe, that such conditions prevail in institutions are not entirely to blame for thinking that any kind of private home is better. However, they should visit an institution that is worthy of the name. Most public institutions, and many private ones, will serve as examples. Any public institution in Colorado, and many of the private ones, will bear witness that a proper institution is the peer of an average private home and the superior of many.

Many private homes are not without their tyranny, cruelty, and impoverished exchequer, not to mention their lack of ideals and their bad example. Parental love cannot make up for dishonesty, drunkenness, and immorality, nor can it really exist where there is tyranny, cruelty, or distrust.

Modern institutions are examples of kindness, tenderness, and love. Those that have been able to shake themselves free from the shackles of politics are models of tenderness and sympathy. Corporal punishment has been entirely abolished in all the institutions of the country noted for their progressiveness. There is more home life in an institution such as the New York Orphan Asylum, Clayton College, or Dr. Bernstein's School in New York than in a large percentage of homes taken hand running as the crow flies. Many homes are looking to the first-class institutions for definitions of the making of a mother and to see how children may live and learn.

It is not argued that the public school should be abolished, to get rid of the so-called inefficiency charged by its critics. Neither is it necessary to abolish institutions to bring love, care, sympathy, and homeness to those committed to these places. Institutions should be made over so as to fit the standard of the most ideal ones. I have been in half a dozen institutions in a year, in which the children are bright-faced, rosy-cheeked, happy kids, living in decency, health, and morality, and from which it would seem a shame to remove them to anything short of a first-class foster-home.

I intend to point out in this report some of the things we are doing which demonstrate that an institution for normal children may be made almost an ideal home.

INDISCRIMINATE PLACING-OUT

The twentieth century is beginning to recount the crimes that have been committed in the mad passion for "clearing children out" through foster-homes. If the stories of the heartaches of all those who have been sent out, to find themselves aliens around a strange hearthstone, could be gathered together, it would be the saddest page in our penal life; for such little children in many cases are either prisoners or slaves.

The following paragraph is quoted from the book by Superintendent R. R. Reeder, of the New York Orphan Asylum, entitled "How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn." It is the story of an orphan as reported to him:

"The boys are taken by the farmers on condition that they work for board and clothes. Very few of them stay their term out because the farmers will not treat them right. When the boy leaves at seventeen or eighteen he always goes and works for someone else and usually gets from twelve to fifteen dollars a month and board. In regard to clothing, I must say it is very small. I never knew any of the boys to get more than one suit a year. I went without underclothes, and all summer without shoes, and very rarely had any socks at all. During the summer a boy gets up between half-past four and five o'clock and usually gets through work about eight o'clock in the evening. A boy will get from six to eight weeks' schooling a year and he is not obliged to attend. Enclosed you will find a report showing how many days I went to school."

This is a letter published by Superintendent Reeder. We receive scores of these every year. They spell only one thing—a cheap hired girl:

"Dear Sir: We want a little girl about twelve years old to do light work about the house and tend the baby. My family consists of my husband, myself, and three children. We want a girl that we can take right into our family and treat her as one of the children. We will give her good care, feed and clothe her."

W. S. Reynolds, superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, in speaking of standards of placing out, says:

"In hundreds of counties in the western states, the courthouse steps were made receiving places for car loads of children in compliance with previous announcements inviting the farmers to come and select such lads and lassies as might most appeal to them.

Because of the great distance separating the children from the guardian organizations; because of little previous consideration of adaptation of the child to the home; because of questionable legal guardianship; because of impossible supervision, and because of the appealing cry of rehabilitated parental homes, the inevitable reaction came. Organizations found themselves unable to satisfactorily account for the lives entrusted to them; children who happened to enter homes of unprincipled foster parents had no protection; foster parents felt no responsibility to any legal protector of the child; and fathers and mothers

crossed one-half the continent to find their children, taken by questionable authority. Unfortunately, but justly, this system of child placing in this country was dealt a blow from which we in Illinois have scarcely recovered."

Our own dependent children have been extremely fortunate in this regard, for the statute creating the Board also gave it the power to select, inspect, and deny homes that are not absolutely fit. Revised Statutes of Colorado, section 51, reads as follows:

"The said board are authorized to designate some officer, teacher or other employe of said home to be the agent thereof, who shall be known as the agent of the state home, and who shall act in that capacity during the pleasure of said board. His duties as such agent shall be prescribed by said board, and shall include visiting at such times as said board shall direct said children in families on indenture, and reporting to said board the conditions of such children, and any failure to comply with the terms of the indenture contracts. It shall also be the duty of said agent to find suitable homes for the children of said home, to investigate the condition of the homes of applicants for children, and to enter into contracts in writing, when so authorized by said board on behalf of said board, with the persons taking such children."

Yet, in spite of this, we have had bitter experience through accepting testimonials from friends of applicants and from having been imposed upon in other ways.

The prejudice of the public, on the one hand, against institutionalism, and the revolt of the enlightened American people against the crime of indiscriminate distribution of tender human beings, on the other hand, have led some social workers to suggest that dependent children should be placed out to board. This was never more than a plan to evade a dilemma. Theoretically it is palliation raised to its last degree. It flies in the face of all practical plans of prison reform and industrial reform, and is the best thing one could think of to intensify pauperism and teach the children that the world owes them a living. The motive in all care of dependents is to destroy dependency and restore or build up independency. The way to do this best is through cooperative institutional training, as hereinafter suggested.

The placing-out of dependent children in free family homes should be scientifically done. It should be done by persons well experienced in the business. While the statutes of Colorado do not forbid others from doing so, I believe it was the intention of the founders of the State Home that its Board of Control should pass upon the fitness of every home in Colorado that is to receive and harbor a permanently dependent or neglected child. Dependent children are now being placed out by other

agencies in foster-homes without sufficient investigation being made and without security of after visitations.

There is no doubt about the following facts:

All foster-homes should be thoroughly investigated.

All children placed should be after-visited.

Not all children should be placed out.

These facts require the establishment of a definite policy of placement, which this institution has always had, owing to a permanent board and permanent state agency. Many unstable tenets have arisen, been discussed, been tried for a time, and have passed into oblivion; unfortunately taking with them into oblivion a number of little personalities whose identities have been lost forever. This institution has held to its firm ground, and finds nearly all similar agencies back again in favor of the above three principles. Only when every dependent child in Colorado is assured that his home has been selected for him under the following or a similar policy is there any certainty that his life may be happy and successful, and that he will not fall back into his former misery.

THE PLACING-OUT SYSTEM

Like every human problem, the one of placing children out is little understood by the general public. Persons invariably present themselves at an institution and wish to take a child away with them on their own recognizance. They object to the "red tape" of an application and investigation, and the fact that certain courts and midwiferies have let their neighbors take children without investigation causes them to believe that their American rights are being refused if they are asked to submit to inquiry or investigation. Such investigation, in the majority of cases, results in the denial of the application.

The placing of a child in a foster-family is a most serious human act; as serious as burial, matrimony, or birth. It should be attended with every safeguard. Whatever insight, intuition, and scientific investigation the government can provide should be brought into play whenever a little one is turned over to a family without blood-ties.

To take a foreign child into one's family soon changes a theory into a live condition. A child in the abstract then becomes a child in the concrete. A child in the abstract is a flower, a work of art, a precious dear; but a child in the concrete cries at night, needs care, needs the expense of a physician, and disturbs one's rest. If he is old enough, he may be "set in his ways," stubborn, and perverse. If he has been neglected and maltreated, he is suspicious that every man is his enemy, and he responds slowly to the gentle touch. Perhaps his life has developed in him an understanding of the principle that whatever he finds is his. Perhaps he has had to steal to live and has little respect for prop-

erty rights. It is very plain that any foster-father and mother who take such children to their bosoms must be broad-minded, tolerant, Christian-hearted people, actuated by proper motivation, filled with the "milk of human kindness," and ready to make sacrifices even when the blood-tie is not present.

And there are such persons. Colorado has found them by the hundreds. To find them, really, among the heterogeneous hundreds who apply—those who want children to work, those who are entirely ignorant of the responsibility of parenthood, those who live in evil environs, those who really have no place entitled to the name of home—requires the services of an expert agency in placing children out.

It is quite easy to see that the question as to what children should be considered as desirable for placement is easily answered. Only such children as are normal should be offered for free family homes, with a few exceptions. The exceptions are those cases in which prospective foster-parents of more or less training or experience are willing to see what they can do with backward or incorrigible youth.

At any rate, a boy or girl who is feeble-minded, or even partially so, should not be placed out. A confirmed delinquent needs institutional care and should not be placed from home to home in a vain effort to prove foster-homes specifics for all cases. The delinquent is a psychopathic case, and needs industrial training too.

In the placement of babies, too much of a wholesale business is carried on. A psychopathic clinic should establish a baby's mentality and freedom from inherited disease. There is at present a demand for babies which cannot possibly be met. Fine foster-parents will start out to find an ideal infant and, if not successful, will finally give trial to any baby who presents a reasonably fair appearance. Within one year forty babies have been sent to our nursery, and thirty of them have been taken into fine families.

Another group of children who should not be placed in free family homes are those whose parents still live, but have lost their children through misfortune, ignorance, or temporary misconduct, and may later rehabilitate their homes and take their children to themselves again. This is a large percentage of the enrollment in this institution. There were returned to parents, during the biennial period just closed, some thirty-four children. The statistics of the Home show that one out of every ten children committed is returned to its own parents, 183 having been returned during the existence of the Home.

There can be no doubt that a good, free family home is the best disposition of a child who is properly constituted to accept such place. It is unnecessary to relate the fine results of the personal association of a child with a fine man and woman in a good average home. The excellent suggestion from the small

talk; the participation in the family economics, duties, and responsibilities; the inspiration of a wide range of topics; and the fine example of consideration, politeness, and strong character at first hand, are the great influences that only the family life can give.

It is to be regretted that only so few children as are sent to a home for dependent and neglected children are fitted to be placed in such homes. It is probably also to be regretted that so few of the homes investigated are found worthy. These two facts—the scarcity of fit homes and the scarcity of fit children—both existing in connection with an apparently large number of children, and apparently large number of homes, make the analyzing and classification of both children and homes, problems only to be solved by a definite system.

The system pursued is as follows:

SUMMARY OF SYSTEM

1. Classify the children as to which are fitted to be placed in free family homes.
2. Secure the application of prospective foster-parents, with ample information as called for on our blank, signed by husband and wife, and countersigned by three taxpayers on back.
3. Send forms of inquiry to signers, asking for certain definite information to be given in confidence. (Signers often refuse to recommend those for whom they signed up the papers.)
4. Send experienced officer of state to inspect premises of foster-home; interview signers' neighbors and others as to fitness of applicants to have child.
5. Submit application, reference letters, and agent's written report to Board of Control, which finally decides on the motive of applicants and their fitness to have child.
6. Have applicants visit Home and together with superintendent select suitable child.
7. Send child out on trial for sixty days, and, if possible, send agent with it, to give confidence to it, that it may start right with strangers.
8. Have agent visit within sixty days, to determine if papers should be made out.
9. Have children visited as emergency demands, and as often as possible, and reports filed in office for special action of Board or for ready references.
10. Keep in touch generally with all children who have ever been in the Home, often incognito. Keep in touch intimately always with those out on indenture who remember the Home distinctly, and with those who are out on special contract, or who have attained majority.

This system, which has been permanently in use here, has been a great consolation to those charged with the welfare of Colorado's dependent children. They have definite information regarding the whereabouts of nearly every child entrusted to the state's guardianship. They have yearly reports on the welfare of all. They have the satisfaction of knowing that they know. They have the consciousness of having disapproved the unworthy; and the many cases of dependent children who finally reach the Home after having been placed out through other authorities, who cast the children away without investigation, only demonstrate that standards in child-placing cannot be too exacting nor human safeguards too secure.

STATE AGENT'S REPORT

Mr. C. A. Donnelly,

Superintendent Colorado State Home for Children.

In making my report this year, I have followed your suggestion in making it personal, so as to show to the public some of the problems, and also pleasures, of the work in which I am exclusively engaged.

The State Agency is one of the most important branches of the Home, for the State Agent is the connecting link between the institution and the family home. It is through this branch alone that the children are placed in the private, or family, homes throughout the state, and through it a solicitous oversight is kept of those thus placed.

During the biennial period closing November 30, 1914, I have traveled by rail 28,631 miles and 3,708 by livery—a total of 32,339 miles; making 811 visits to children and investigating 372 applications. Of these 372 applications, 66 per cent were approved; eighty-nine children were adopted into good family homes, and eighty-three placed under indenture; many others were placed under special contracts, making a total of about six hundred children now under supervision.

The duties of the State Agent are numerous, and often difficult and perplexing. He must first visit in the home of the family desiring to take a child; get acquainted with as many as possible of the family; note their dispositions; learn of their habits and character, of their financial condition to a certain extent, of their sobriety, of their moral standing, and the moral status of the neighborhood in which they reside. This is all done in order that we may be the better able to judge of the environment in which a child would be reared, if one is placed with them. A great deal of this information must be gathered outside of the family which has applied for a child; so it is necessary to meet and talk with a number of their neighbors. Tact and diplomacy must be used at all times, to avoid unnecessary publicity of the matter. This is essential to the welfare of the child, if one is placed. A written report is then made to the Board of Control, whose duty it is to

pass on all applications before a child is allowed to go into a family home. This report must necessarily be a concise summary of the information gathered, along with a statement of impressions formed. Aside from this, the Board has information regarding the applicant from sources entirely independent of the State Agent.

All information regarding an applicant gathered by the State Agent, or otherwise, is held in strictest confidence. At the next regular meeting of the Board of Control after the investigation has been completed the application is presented to it, the facts in the case are weighed, and the request for a child is granted or denied, according to the judgment of the Board; the welfare of the child, both present and future, receiving first consideration in all cases. If the application is approved, it then becomes the duty of the State Agent to take the child to its future home, unless the new foster-parent sees fit to come for it, which is often done.

Many people think that when a child is placed in a family home the state loses its interest in its ward. Such is not the case, in Colorado at least. Our real work has then only been commenced, and we do not relinquish oversight until our ward has reached maturity, and in many cases not until long after.

After the child is placed in a family home, frequent visits must be made. Not only the child, but the foster-parents, need counsel and aid, and, above all, encouragement. Very often the foster-parents come to us, seeking advice and help in the management and rearing of the child. All children are not perfect; neither are all foster-parents; constantly the need of close supervision is preeminent, and the duty of the State Agent not always pleasant.

Good people frequently have mistaken ideas. A very common one is, when a child is mischievous, to think that it is bad. Another one is that a child from an institution should have the "perfect habits" and "the mature intellect" of the foster-parents; or, if the child is disobedient, it is very apt to be "wilfully disobedient." Often the State Agent is sent for, and is supposed to have more influence over the child in an hour's visit than they can have who are with it all the time. Anything to be understood must be studied, and our children are no exception. Too many people fail to do this, and the consequence is that the energy of their children is allowed to run unrestrained, or they are continually nagged at, until they drift into the channels that end in our jails and penitentiaries.

The worst thing that the State Agent has to contend with is meddling neighbors. A child has a good home, and is happy and contented and well cared for. A neighbor learns that the child is not paid the regular wage of a hired man or woman, or perhaps cannot keep help himself, or is jealous of his neighbor for some reason. He does not stop to consider that the child is in the home as a son or daughter, and that the family has cared for it for years, it may be, and perhaps through serious and long

illness. All he sees is a poor orphan child bound out for its keep and the work it can do. He talks with the child, seeds of discontent are planted, and an offer is made: "Come to me; I will give you a real home and pay you for your work." Perhaps the child goes, and, if so, ninety-nine times out of every hundred comes to grief; for it is treated like a slave and cheated out of the wages promised, and is soon turned adrift without a home, and at a time of year when work cannot be secured. The law should make this a crime and punish the offender to the limit. I know of four of our boys who have become tramps, and are now wandering over the country without home or friend, because of the interference of meddling neighbors.

The work of the State Agent is not all trouble and grief, but the most interesting and pleasing work that one could engage in. For thirteen years I have devoted my entire time and energy to this work, traveling 316,447 miles. Many of those who were children when I first knew them are now fathers and mothers, taking their places in this busy world, respectable and esteemed citizens. Ninety-one of the girls and twenty-seven of the boys, so far as I have the information, are married. Many of them live in their own homes and are surrounded by every needed comfort. Some, mere babies at the time I began this work, are now in our high schools and universities. One of the greatest joys of my life is to visit with these boys and girls, see their happiness, note their good manners and careful training, and learn of the respect in which they are held among their associates. It adds greatly to my happiness that I am always so kindly received by both the child and his or her foster-parents; both express by their actions as well as by words, and in a way that cannot be misunderstood, their gratitude for the blessing that has come to them in bringing them together. From the foster-parent I often hear such words as these: "We never knew real joy until — came into our lives;" or, "Our home has been so different since we took — to live with us." One four-year-old girl said to me, when I visited her for the first time after she had been placed with a well-to-do ranchman: "This is a nice home and a good place to get hungry." I did not understand what she meant, and asked her to explain. "Why," she said, "there is always so much to eat here."

To these foster-parents, for the excellent work they are doing, the taxpayers of this state owe a debt that money cannot pay. When we consider that about 71 per cent of these children grow to be good, worthy men and women, and 19 per cent more average citizens, we can see something of the grand work they are doing: good men and women made out of would-be criminals—for that is what neglected children become if left to themselves.

In the eighteen years that the Home has been in existence 446 children have been adopted into family homes. Of those who have attained majority, or are of an age to give us a right to judge what their future life will be, about 98 per cent have made good. Does not this alone answer the often asked question: "Does the placing-out system of caring for needy children pay?"

To my mind it leaves no chance for argument. About one hundred of the children placed out in all the different ways attain majority or become self-supporting each year; and if, through the help of the foster-parents, seventy-one of these become true American citizens, and nineteen others will measure up with the average man or woman, surely no one will deny that the system pays.

But let us look at it from a strictly financial viewpoint, too. If all the 446 children adopted into family homes had been kept by the state in the institution until they had reached their majority, they would have cost the taxpayers \$964,335 more than they have, figuring that each child costs the state \$150 a year so long as it is in the institution, and not counting one cent for the additional buildings, etc., that would have been necessary in caring for them. If we take into consideration the children who have been restored to parents, those placed under indenture and special contracts, and those who have become self-supporting, the saving amounts to, in round figures, \$2,000,000—an average of over \$11,000 a year for the eighteen years that the Home has been in existence; and this amount grows each year as the number enrolled increases. This proves conclusively that the placing-out system does pay from a financial viewpoint as well as from a moral. Then, too, a family home is the God-given right of every child. Institutions for the care of needy children should be only a temporary refuge, where they can be cared for until a proper, suitable, permanent family home can be secured.

“When a child attains majority, and the legal obligations of the Home cease, then what?” is another question often asked. My answer is: Legal obligations may end, but moral ones never do. I do not believe our duty toward a child ends when that child becomes of age, any more than the parents’ duty toward their child ends at that time. It has frequently been my privilege to help someone long passed from under the legal guardianship of the Home. There is scarcely a week passes but that some one of the “older children” comes to or writes to us for advice or help. Only last week, November 21, 1914, I received a four-page letter from one of the girls, who was received into the Home on the first day its doors were open—March 10, 1896. She was entered on our records as the fourth child received. Her home is now in Utah, she is married, and the mother of six children. The man and wife who took her from the Home have both died and left a little money, and she wrote to us for advice regarding this small legacy. This is only one of many such instances. No higher compliment could be paid the Home. No one can speak so eloquently of the Home and its work and influence as “our children” do when they come back to us continually for advice and help, or bring their husbands or wives and children to visit the old Home “again,” as they often do.

W. B. RANKIN,
State Agent.

THE HOME

There are usually about two hundred and fifty children in the Home. For various reasons they are quite permanent. A few of them come and go, but a number of them remain long enough to consider the Home a permanent abode and to give to the Home itself a definite character. This concrete, stable part of the children is the part that the public sees and thinks of when the Home is mentioned, and it is practically the only part that is known to exist by the thirty employes who are engaged on the premises. As a matter of fact, most of the real human problems that the administration of the Home has to solve are the problems of the boys and girls who are out, but who are still under the authority of the Home. There are always some two hundred of these.

REQUIREMENTS OF HELP

It takes great faith in humanity to see a good citizen in a waif. However, when one thinks of the countless many who have raised themselves from such conditions to places of decency in the world, reacting only through their own ambition, and encouraged only by accidental touches of other personalities here and there, the task of performing the work consciously does not seem so great. The thing to find out is what principle is involved in the world at large that brings humanity up out of the slums. Two principles are in plain view. One is that children react almost miraculously against proper personality in those who care for them. The other principle is that children must learn to stand and walk on their own reliance almost as soon as they begin to toddle on their own feet. This is particularly true of those who are raised in groups.

These principles indicate that those who care for children must be far above the average in personal power and in understanding of the principles of child-growth. Such persons, at present, it seems impossible to find for the wages paid. The gap between those charged with the administration of our institutions and those the administration in turn engages to carry through the policy is too great to be bridged. Inspiration is lost; faith dies; energy is dissipated, and a man does not recognize the child of his own hopeful creation when he sees it in the faces and hears it in the intonations of his helpers.

The wages paid to institution helpers do not attract persons much above the mental, moral, or social planes of the inmates themselves. Such beggarly salaries as are paid will not even secure persons with integrity, honesty of purpose, or conscience; to say nothing of facility, training, or proper experience. I understand that Dr. Bernstein maintains a school for matrons, in which he trains his helpers, but I have not heard what success he has. Most persons of experience who come through this

country have served in old-fashioned "reform" schools, and have acquired so much of mechanical, harsh methods in securing discipline that they are worse than the inexperienced.

At present most persons charged directly with the care and training of the children are paid more poorly than the fireman, cook, farmer, and laundress. The fireman has the largest pay of all employes except the superintendent. This is because he must have a license and belongs to the union. The man who cares for the cows, until this year, has been paid more than the boys' supervisor and twice as much as the matrons.

It is clearly a matter of salary. If institutions could secure enough money beyond the bare necessities of life to attract persons of the proper native abilities, those charged with the administration could train them to carry out their cherished designs.

It seems so easy to get an average boy or girl to bound forward under the touch of an inspiring person, that it is a crime not to furnish the means to employ such persons when the children stand waiting for the influence. I had such a man for a year and a half, but the Methodist church offered him double the salary he was paid, and he left me to return to the pulpit.

SELF-RELIANCE

The weakest element in all institution training, as far as my experience and observation go, is the constant, eternal supervision practiced. One might just as well not permit one in the water until he learned to swim, as to supervise eternally until children are discharged. The best thing to be said about an American private home is that it will not be supervised.

It is the easiest thing in the world to conduct an institution on a mechanical, supervisory plan. An army officer would make an ideal superintendent, and his helpers should be soldiers. The inmates would all come out submissive to discipline and supervision. When the inmates leave an institution, on the contrary, there is no longer any discipline of that peculiar kind, and no supervision of any kind, and, as a prominent social worker said at the State Association of Charities at Boulder in June: "In a short time after they step out from under the supervision they drop back again into the life from which they came."

It is so easy to get a form of submission in children—a deceptive response to harsh laws in which the inmate is awaiting her opportunity to get free. Indeed, she is often boasting of what she will do when the golden hour arrives, or secretly treasuring up her energy for the day of liberty. Such discipline is worse than honest rowdyism.

In an institution, of all places, self-control must be started at an early age. It must come as a result, first, of reason, counsel, and good advice. To prevent the ordinary misdemeanors of childhood, even most of the serious ones, through omnipresence, locks

and fear only settle matters for the time. The child is entitled to choose to do as he wishes, and to learn by experience what his weaknesses are and to overcome them himself. When children are cared for in a group, they must carry within themselves a governing idea which must relate to themselves. Such idea must be tangible, definite, selfish, and must work out into definite effect every day. Continuity of effect has an overmastering impress on a normal child. Selfishness is the basic instinct of animal existence, and is the surest mine in which to work for pay dirt. It has the virtue, too, of omnipresence.

Rolls of honor, wanting to be good, schemes of deportment, being the superintendent's boy or girl, self-governing clubs, may be efficacious devices through which to get through the brief day in school, but they all smack of supervision, and they all fail to get down into the depths of motivation where the real child-nature has its life.

Every child is charged with the propensities of the past. These past propensities have a significance which we are bound to respect. They are as innate and characteristic as the structure of the body. The largest and most apparent of these is the self-preservation instincts. Out of these grow the proprietary instinct—the desire to own, to hoard, to collect, to buy. Incidentally a locker is a child's right of eminent domain. The few things he collects through his own efforts are his jewels. They may be pieces of tin, string, clock wheels, corks, and the like, but they are *his*, and he places them in the kingdom of his heart.

We point with pride to our buildings and trees, and try to get him to respect the lawn and flowers; but he knows not their meanings, for he has no ownership in them. Neither does he care much for the playground equipment, the flying trapeze, the parallel and horizontal bars, with their staunch constructions and high-sounding names, or even the merry-go-round and teeter-totter, named in his own nomenclature. He could watch them taken away with perfect equanimity. But let him lose his homemade spinning-spool, or let his marble roll into the irrigating ditch, and the end of the world has come and he breaks forth in a paroxysm of grief.

THE "SUN" SYSTEM

Because it seemed necessary to establish in the mind of the child an idea through which he might hang on to himself and propel himself along the "narrow way" by his own motive power, and because we thought the instinct "to own" was the most fundamental we could find, we established a system in each child's mind designed to control him through economy. This system we have named the "sun" system.

The instinct to own has been dwarfed and starved in the children sent to this institution. They have never owned, and in many instances I suppose their immediate forebears have never

owned, anything to speak of. It is therefore doubly necessary that these little ones be given some training in economics. The instinct does not seem to lie very deep beneath the skin, and is soon hatched forth to a lively state when standing before the counter in the store with the wherewithal to buy grasped in the eager hand.

When a child first comes to the Home he is almost a confirmed pauper, on account of having lived on the proceeds of charity or the bounty of some smaller unit of government. Some have even practiced the art of begging. They are fine subjects to build into confirmed pauperism by giving them wholesale from the storeroom and expecting little in return.

Passing out shoes to a dormitory, and shirts and clothing, such to be selected for his own by the one arising first, and granting new requisitions of overalls and clothing every so often, intensifies the early feeling of the children and keeps them thinking of: "What do you git?" or, "How many do we git?" Such practice raises up ingrates and vagrants, and could hardly be expected to turn out anything but a begger, as lacking in power to provide as Hodge in "Kismet," writhing in his rags and crying "Alms! Alms!"

The employment of the "sun" system has had an almost miraculous effect on the lives of the children of the Home. Elements of crime have practically disappeared. Serious misdemeanors are almost a thing of the past. The children are universally happy, thankful, and buoyant. Deception is rapidly decreasing. Self-respect is plainly evident. The children are proud of their self-reliance and are trying with all their might to make good. Those who take children into their homes are beginning to report less trouble in controlling them.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM

Each child in the Home, when he awakens, is given an opportunity, called one *sun*. If he is not reported for any misdemeanors during the day, he owns this sun and can expend it for anything he desires. One sun is worth one cent. To give him the opportunity to spend, a store stocked with things that appeal to the heart of a child has been established. This was at first a candy store, but now approaches the dignity of a general store through the development of the system.

Each child, in order to be a responsible citizen, is compelled to maintain a balance of thirty opportunity, or "citizen," suns, as they are called. This citizenship is designated by a button: "Citizen of Sunville." This button entitles the owner to any and all privileges of the Home. Less than thirty citizen suns makes one become an alien, and he is therefore entitled to no privileges. A citizen sun lost can only be regained by the com-

ing of a new day. The coming of the sun in the morning is the only thing that can bring a "sun."

All suns gained above the balance of thirty kept for citizenship may be transferred, in blocks of ten, to the account of "industrial suns," where they are expendible at the will of the owner. A block of ten citizen suns, when transferred to industrial suns, becomes eleven industrial, one sun being added as a bonus. In this way a child not reported on for ten days has eleven suns to spend, having a purchasing value of eleven cents.

Each child has a job to do for his room and board. He is also entitled to secure for himself a permanent job carrying wages in addition to room and board, or he may apply for a job at extra work after school or on Saturday. These wages and pay for extra work add to the account of industrial suns, and the child therefore has a considerable sum of expendible suns.

Each employe is furnished, on the first of each month, with thirty or thirty-one conduct report blanks, serially numbered. The filing of these blanks each day is compulsory. The superintendent examines these each morning, and a boy adds or subtracts the suns from each child's account. Two copies are made by families, one remaining on the superintendent's desk and one going for posting in the family interested. The reports are then filed in envelopes under the employes' names.

This system is as good a check on employes as on the children. It makes a permanent record of offenses and protects the child against the impulses, unevenness, and changeableness of employes. It is hard on the employe who loves to scold, nag, berate, and slap, as such old-fashioned disciplines are not allowed, except as accompanied by a reduction in suns. A number of chronics have cleared out since this system was established.

Time cards are made out by the foreman under whom the child works at extra work, and those, when properly O.K.'d, are credited to the industrial suns. In addition to spending money in the store, an owner of industrial suns may expend them for street-car tickets, show tickets, and for such proper articles and privileges as are not to be had on the Home premises.

There is also an arrangement by which all the industrial suns owned by a child go into escrow when citizenship is lost. These suns are recoverable by a quick uninterrupted return to citizenship. This opens the way to definite probation, and all the discipline of the Home is practically matters of this kind.

When the children get some few expendible suns ahead we begin to advise them how to spend wisely. We also offer them opportunities to give. In both these fields we find ample opportunity for plenty of work. These little ones know nothing of money values. Cases have been reported of their spending a month's wages in the most foolish manner. I knew of a boy who bought four dollars' worth of gum with his first month's wages.

Of course, this is to be expected. Many of the children do not know money denominations when they see them. I have noticed a considerable amount of craftiness about values of late. There are some bargain-drivers being developed, and some spendthrifts are turning misers.

There is a bank in which deposits of suns are made daily, and the saving habit is being inculcated satisfactorily. All the boys and girls are now classified individually as to their duties, for room and board and also for pay. Each one knows what he must buy, and he must come and get his things individually. He marks his clothing and belongings, owns them individually, and takes pride in the fact that they are his own.

Forms - 1,2,3,4,5,6.

Sunsystem for Department B #1		
December	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	
Antonio, Joe	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Colorado State Home, Dec. 11th Conduct Report, Dept. B #1
Antonio, Beno	27 28 29 30 31	1. Forrest No. 600... Destroyed.. 2. Beno Antonio... Disobedient. 3. Harvey Modine... Disorderly 4. John Peters... Fought
Bray, Harry	28 29 30 31	5..... Ignorant 6.....
Bregger, George	29 30 31	7..... 1-Lied 8..... Off Grounds
Bowmaker, Charles	30 31	9..... Quarreled 10..... Stole
Ditomaso, Louis	31	11..... 3-Immoral 12..... Immannerly
Dollard, Joe		13..... Vulgar 14..... Fet. Red 15..... 4-1- Work Undone
Green, Homer		
Green, Samuel		
Gibson, George		
Ginsburg, Morris		
Ginsburg, Samuel		
Johnesee, Willie		
Kanause, John		
McCauley, Garfield		
McCoy, Forrest		
Modine, Harvey		
Modine, Richard		
Peters, John		

Date: Dec. 9, 1914....
May the following have the following privilege:
.. Go to Library.....
Names
Clyde Stevens.....
Homer Green.....
..... P. E..... Supervisor
O. K. G. A. D. Sup't.
..... Foreman

Date: Dec. 5, 1914....
The following worked satisfactorily and are entitled to pay:
Names Hours Labor
Joe Antonio 1/2 Hauling
Lloyd Sannington 1/2 manure
John Kanause 1/2
Sec. Williams..... Foreman

Date _____
Transfer 55 Suns from _____
Richard Modine _____
to _____
Clarence Frisk _____
for flashlight _____
P. W. _____ Supervisor
O. K. G. A. D. _____ Sup't.



The Sunville Citizen Bank
in account with
George Gibson

Date	Withdrawn	Deposited	Balance
Dec 5		50	50.00
Dec 17		1.35	51.35
Dec 1	40		11.35
Dec 5		50	61.35

CLASSIFICATIONS AND REMUNERATIONS FOR WORK

Class A

Dairy, nursery, employes' dining-room, serving-room, kitchen, poultry-house, housekeeping, and hospital.

a-1

Herd boy, infant apprentice, employes' waitress, poultry boy, and house girl.

Remuneration, Boys—Eight suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, and uniform.

Remuneration, Girls—Eight suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, two corset covers, education, hospital privilege, making of clothes, use of hats and coats, and uniform.

Must Buy, Boys—Sunday suit, school suit, overalls, jumpers, Sunday shirts, school shirts, work shirts, sweaters, underwear, stockings, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

Must Buy, Girls—Sunday dress, school dress, work dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, aprons, skirts, Princess slips, corset covers, corset, handkerchiefs, shoestrings, comb, brushes, ribbons, barrettes, hairpins, school supplies, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

a-2

Corral boy, feed boy, bottle boy, groom, swineherd, fire boy, first kitchen girl, first hospital girl, assistant to boys' three matron, and nursery girls.

Remuneration, Boys—Five suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, Sunday suit, overalls, jumpers, and uniform.

Remuneration, Girls—Five suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, corset covers, education, hospital privilege, Sunday dress, work dress, use of hats and coats, and making of clothes.

Must Buy, Boys—Sunday suit, school suit, Sunday shirt, school shirts, work shirts, sweater, underwear, stockings, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

Must Buy, Girls—School dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, aprons, skirts, Princess slips, corset, handkerchiefs, shoestrings, comb, brushes, ribbons, barrettes, hairpins, school supplies, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

a-3

Serving-room girl, second kitchen girl, second hospital girl, third kitchen girl.

Remuneration—Two suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, Sunday dress, school dress, work dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, aprons, skirts, Princess slips, corset covers, use of hat and use of coats.

Must Buy—Corset, handkerchiefs, shoestrings, comb, brushes, ribbons, barrettes, hairpins, school supplies, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats, etc.

Class B

Laundry and office.

b-1

Wringer boy, laundry girl, sun clerk.

Remuneration, Boys—Ten suns, and shoes.

Remuneration, Girls—Ten suns, and shoes.

Must Buy, Boys—Everything except shoes.

Must Buy, Girls—Everything except shoes.

NOTE—In Class B, b-1, two suns will be deducted for education.

b-2

Dry-room girl, ironing girl.

Remuneration—Five suns, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privileges, Sunday dress, work dress, uniform, use of hats, use of coats, and making of clothes.

Must Buy—Room, board, school dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, aprons, skirts, Princess slips, corset, handkerchiefs, shoestrings, comb, brushes, ribbons, barrettes, hairpins, school supplies, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats.

b-3

Remuneration—Three suns.

b-4

Remuneration—Two suns.

b-5

Basket boys, office boys.

Remuneration—One sun, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, Sunday suit, school suit, overalls, jumpers, Sunday shirt, school shirt, work shirts, sweater, underwear, and stockings.

Must Buy—Room, board, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, and good eats.

Class C

Dining-room, janitor, monitor, house boy.

c-1

Remuneration—Five suns.

c-2

Remuneration—Two suns.

c-3

Dining-room girls, janitor boys, house girls, house boys, monitors.

Remuneration, Boys—One sun, shoes, night-gowns, education, hospital privileges, Sunday suit, school suit, overalls, jumpers, Sunday shirt, school shirt, work shirt, sweater, underwear, stockings.

Remuneration, Girls—One sun, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privileges, Sunday dress, school dress, work dress, sweater, underwear, stockings, aprons, skirts, Princess slippers, corset covers, use of hat, use of coats, uniform.

Must Buy, Boys—Room, board, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, comb, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats.

Class D

Garden, lawn.

d-1

Garden-irrigation boy; lawn-irrigation boy.

Remuneration—Five suns, room, board, shoes, night-gown, education, hospital privilege, Sunday suit, overalls, jumpers.

Must Buy—School suit, Sunday shirt, school shirt, work shirt, sweater, underwear, stockings, garters, suspenders, collars, ties, hats, caps, combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, school supplies, shoestrings, mittens, dentist, oculist, church, recreation, privileges, good eats.

Class E

Extra work.

	Suns per hour
Hauling manure	5
Hauling gravel	5
Hauling hay	5
Plowing	5
Harrowing	5
Mowing	4
Haying	4
Special garden work.....	2
Lawn-mowing	2
Garden work	1
Herding cows	1
Grass-hauling	1
Raking lawn	1
Raking grounds	1
Special house-cleaning.....	1
Road-making	1
Hoeing weeds	1
Boiler-room extra	1
Shoveling coal	2
Shoveling dirt	1
Shoveling snow	1
Digging dandelions, three pounds for.....	1
Window-washing, full-size window, both sides	1

Class F

Punishment work.

Chopping wood, one sack for.....	1
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THE HEART OF THE CHILD

The American child's birthright is the right to be happy. A merry heart doeth good like a medicine. Spontaneous self-activity in a child comes only from play. Thanks to Froebel and his followers, the right to play is granted to all children theoretically, and, in this country at least, practically.

These little ones play by the hour in the open sunlight under the windows of their respective cottages, always in full view of the many employes. There is no opportunity for the privacy that breeds vice and immorality. They engage in the random, sprawling plays of early childhood—rollicking, kicking, jumping; plays of exuberance; plays of the psycho-motor exercise—teetering, dragging, hustling, tossing, tumbling—in which the powers of perception and movement are trained.

A play expert could learn much by a study of these youngsters at their fun. Every group of plays is naturally essayed: those of the recapitulatory, or prehuman or prehistoric stage, such as hiding, daring, fighting, hunting; plays of strategy, such as climbing, chasing, shooting, warring, exploring, and building barracks and camping. I believe play is the means through which to reach the heart of the child. There he bares his real self; there he expresses himself as he is, and there is to be found the rock upon which to build his emotional character.

It is a sad day when the weather is such that there can be no outdoor play, albeit these days are few in sunny Colorado. We need, though, a play barracks for the winter days—a place like an elementary gymnasium, large, spacy, for running and throwing and jumping; a place that will stand the onslaught of youth, like the great outdoors not made with human hands; a place where a matron can have a sewing-room and be close at hand with her mending while her charges play; a big-hearted matron that is not annoyed by the shout or laugh of a child.

The playground apparatus has been greatly extended this year. A handy man has taken old iron pipe and duplicated the swings and teeter boards. The playgrounds have got rid of the clothes-lines, and each cottage has its own playground for its family, well fixed with modern play apparatus. The girls have a series of Peter Pan apartment playhouses, made out of the lumber of the old demolished chicken-houses, with their roof among the branches of the cottonwoods; but I notice they follow the race traditions and prefer to get rid of surplus energy through the joys of locomotion.

Closely related to play are the relaxation reflexes. Nature has her own limitations. The children's life, like all life, oscillates between two poles—activity and rest. "Care charmer sleep, son of the sable night," is a big, beloved man in the Home. He takes charge here when the sun goes down, and holds full sway for from twelve to ten hours. These periods of assimilation, if protected until early youth is passed, give stores of energy and nerves able to withstand the strain of later years. Often at night, three and four hours after my boys and girls are asleep, I hear the hoodlums of the vicinity, boys and girls of tender years, making the neighborhood hideous with their rowdyism.

The children love to sing. They are, as a rule, musically inclined. I believe they are a temperamental lot by nativity, and surely by early environment. They need the means of musical expression—some horns and fiddles, and more pianos. I look forward to the days of an orchestra, and perhaps a band. We need the services of a trained musician, too, though we are blessed at present with two or three employes who love to sing, and with a school principal who is an accomplished vocalist.

We have a moving-picture machine, and our weekly show is perhaps our greatest delight. We pay three suns for admission, and this defrays the expense of exchange on the films. Great

interest centers in such films as: "The Man Without a Country," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Child of the Forest," and "The Christmas Carol."

We have made our winter skating-rink, and must provide a swimming-pond where the girls as well as the boys can go in.

We need a library badly. We have, thanks to a friend, some fine shelves in the boys' cottage, and we built in shelves in the girls' cottages. We are looking for the fairy princess who will fill them for our boys and girls, fond of reading much above the average.

Provincialism is more prevalent in an institution than mumps or measles. It must constantly be fought against. How to keep the children in touch with the world, and let them have the training for adaptation that offers itself in a city, is almost a puzzle. It takes constant mingling to wear away the greenhorn. We let our children go to the city as often as possible, but usually in too large groups. The boys, the large ones, go down-town considerably, but the girls rarely. The larger ones go to church as well as the Catholics and the dormitory of smaller girls. Some means must be evolved for more going on the girls' part.

We have numerous parties for training socially. They are too formal, though we are having more at-homes in certain dormitories and more entertainments among the larger girls. We have a number of picnics in the summer, and are in sore need of a carry-all to reach the places of recreation.

This year we camped out. This experience gladdened the hearts of the children almost beyond expression. The boys were out two weeks in the mountains above Morrison, and the girls in a large farm-house with a swimming-pond on the premises. Already they are planning for next year's camping. It is the recalling of these golden experiences that lights the way on the dark days when monotony steals upon the grounds.

We have established a definite, religious service for Sunday morning for such as do not go out to attend services. This service goes according to program. It is conducted so that the children take as much part in it as possible. It consists of singing hymns, a prayer, responsive readings, prayers by the children, and a short talk on the text by the superintendent. It is followed by the Sunday-school classes. The children are very sensitive to religious influence. Reverence is an elementary emotion in any child, and religious awakening a notable characteristic of adolescence. For this reason our children are easily subject to exploitation on the part of religious fanatics, and we have to guard our charges from cranks of this order. Our children are quite well versed, for children, in the Bible, and are acquiring, by memorizing, the prayers made famous by the march of Christianity. The Catholic children attend mass at a near-by church, and one girls' dormitory of thirty-five accompany their matron to her church, where a number of them have joined. The larger boys and girls, properly chaperoned, go to neighboring churches for

Sunday evening services. A large number of the children have united with different churches of the city.

Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving are fittingly observed and celebrated with appropriate services, programs, and feasts; and the Fourth of July is a day of noise and fun. For the first time, perhaps, in their little lives the children this year will give presents as well as receive them, and I believe the smiles of happiness will be brighter because of the reciprocations.

THE MENTAL CHILD

The school is still under the skilful guiding hand of the Board of Education of the City and County of Denver. The school is more and more becoming a thing apart—a place to which one goes. We are cultivating this feeling as much as we can, so as to add one more variety to our little ones' lives. We are fortunate in having the same principal, Miss Louise Merrill, assigned as in many former years. She is a sincere person, of great facility in understanding how children such as these differ from others and in making them like unto others. She knows the secret of maintaining and developing individuality, and it is largely due to her and her assistants that the children make such excellent showing, individually and in groups, in contests and exhibitions. She is the trusted friend of every child, and to her untiring encouragement many owe the places they have made for themselves in the world's work.

THE PHYSICAL CHILD

There is no question but that an institution, properly supported as state institutions are, is one of the best possible places for a child physically. Such places must be run regularly. Sanitation must be perfect, drainage complete, physical habits regular. If "early to bed and early to rise" is the beginning of a wise proverb, surely an institution should point to the proverbial health, wealth, and wisdom. Bathing is a necessity as well as a pleasure, and diet is a science. An institution in the capital city of a woman-suffrage state, administered for the most part by women, will insure the properly fitted physical child.

The real backing of the physical child in the State Home, outside of the technique for sanitation and for fighting contagion, is the fine milk supply. The dairy produced during the past two years 43,217 gallons of milk. This milk is produced under the cleanest surroundings that modern dairying can suggest. As stated elsewhere, this milk costs us but eleven cents per gallon. If the services given by the boys were to be paid for at men's wages, this milk would cost many times as much per gallon. Each child has access to one quart of milk per day.

Our standard is to keep the milk-house and dairy barn as sweet and clean as our dormitories and homes; our boys as clean

in their milking as when they go to school, and our cows as clean in appearance as a driving horse is kept. We have every article of sterilization, good ventilation, and thoroughly screened barns and milk-house.

The hour of rising for the children is 6 a. m.; that of retiring is from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., according to the age of the children, though any child may retire as early as he desires. Shower baths are provided for the larger children, and tub baths for the smaller; altogether there are thirty-nine baths used in the Home. The children wash their hands and faces in running water, and have individual towels, combs, and brushes.

The menu is as simple and compact as we can make it for the cost. It averages about four cents per meal. We measure its success by the appearance and health reactions of the children. We must look for our variety of the bill-of-fare to the success of our efforts in the garden. The last biennial period has been a great harvest time, and has added much to our regular bill-of-fare, and it has, I am sure, been the great cause of the fine appearance and excellent condition of the children.

The following is our bill of fare:

SUNDAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, bread, butter, apple sauce, coffee (large boys and girls only, the rest milk).

Dinner—Pot-roast beef with carrots, lettuce salad, radishes, escalloped tomatoes, boiled potatoes, gravy, chocolate pudding, ice-cream when possible.

Supper—Raisin bread, jelly, cookies and milk.

MONDAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, bread, cream gravy, coffee.

Dinner—Pork and beans, bread, pickles, tapioca cream pudding.

Supper—Potato soup, baking-powder biscuits, syrup, bread, milk.

TUESDAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, dried-apple sauce spiced, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Vegetable soup with macaroni, green vegetables, meat, baked potatoes, bread, cookies.

Supper—Bread, milk, cake, boiled rice.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast—Corn-meal mush, milk, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Hash, Lima beans, bread, turnips as soon as possible, cocoanut pudding.

Supper—Corn bread, butter, cold slaw, dried peach sauce, cocoa or milk.

THURSDAY

Breakfast—Pettyjohn's breakfast food, bread, cream gravy, coffee.

Dinner—New England boiled dinner, bread, ginger cake.

Supper—Boiled hominy, bread, butter, tea.

FRIDAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Macaroni and cheese, bread, butter, pickled beets, rice pudding.

Supper—Lentil soup, bread, gravy, butter, prune sauce, tea.

SATURDAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Wienerwurst, potatoes boiled in jackets, gravy, bread, pickles, prunes.

Supper—Potato soup, fresh onions from garden, bread, butter, milk toast.

Saturday—Fresh onions.

Sunday—Lettuce and radishes.

Wednesday—Turnips from garden as soon as ready for use.

HEALTH

For the first time in the history of the Home we have been able to have the services of a regular physician. There can be no doubt of the benefits of such arrangement. The success of this arrangement is best observed in the nursery. This is the place that always requires the best that one can possibly do. The record of the nursery is scarcely believable. Here we are loaded down with infants sick to the last point of existence, and to pull them through, at the best, requires almost superhuman efforts. Many of them are not hurried to us until it seems impossible to save them otherwise.

In spite of all this, a constant nurse and regular physician have reduced the mortality many hundred per cent. And since their efforts have been supplanted by a new infant home, this percentage has been reduced again, only three babies out of forty-eight having passed away during the past year.

Two elements in saving babies are simple enough for even those who run to read—namely, proper feeding and excellent care. These are not so easy to secure as they are to understand. The first requires a good physician, making a specialty of children's practice, and the second requires an attendant nurse of conscience and untiring industry. Fortunately, we have been able to secure such persons, and their services should be met with more encouragement in remuneration.

We had a bad siege of scarlet fever. It was of the most virulent type. It attacked the children of the Home like an open exposure, and many of them came down at once—so many came down that we were obliged to care for a number in our own hospital. Everything was done by the Board, the physician in

charge, the City Board of Health, and by such experts as were available in Denver to stamp out the epidemic.

While this was the only serious outbreak of the biennial period, nevertheless contagious diseases are the nightmares of those charged with the care of children's homes, and everything should be done to stop the entrance of such. We should have for this purpose a small, complete building for detaining new admissions and for isolation of suspicious cases.

SEX AND SEGREGATION

We have both boys and girls in the State Home—about 60 per cent boys and 40 per cent girls. I believe our problems are greatly simplified by this fact, and that we are soon to take further advantage of the bi-sex environment. I am convinced that the brotherly and sisterly instinct—or institution, whichever it should be called—demands expression in children, constant expression hourly and daily.

The second great group of instincts, acknowledged by all psychologists, comprises those which cluster about offspring and the perpetuation of the species. If this is of natural concern to the individual, no amount of segregation, of separate institutionalizing or banishing the stimuli, will avail anything. On the contrary, such repression will only build up perversion, or at best be followed with unholy indulgence when the bands are removed.

In our Home most of the children have come from the downfall of private homes. They have had brothers and sisters and neighbors and playmates of the opposite sex. To shut them off where there is no further play of these instincts, no place for chivalry, heroism, politeness, or deference, is to dry up the wells which later on are to replenish the great rivers of life. Here we get the broken branches of the destroyed family tree, and are we not to transplant them as soon as possible, that the family instinct may not be dead forever?

I imagine, from what information I can gather, that young men who go out from institutions in their late teens rarely take up family life. I believe many of the girls who marry, marry poorly. I am strongly of the opinion that a mixed-sex family life, properly supervised and directed, can be extended far beyond our nursery, and, within certain limits, entirely throughout the Home, with a natural, healthy sex condition prevailing.

Our nursery family consists of boys and girls up to six years of age. We have no evidences, ever, of vice, immorality, or such practices as infest the slums and unprotected play of many of our better localities.

Our larger boys and girls, with a very few exceptions, look on each other as big brothers and sisters. They, of course, have their sweethearts, but they keep it mightily to themselves. Everyday mingling soon brings to deadly end any foolish idealism.

Young Lochinvar's steed soon shows his wooden fiber in the indignity of a matron's spanking, and Helen of Troy loses the bloom of cheeks crying in the corner under chastisement for a petty misdemeanor.

Mingling in school, in work, at meals, in recreation, in socials, in sympathies and regrets, in the experiences of daily life, retains the natural balance, and sends out young folks who respect each other and know each other, and who are not apt to become sexual freaks.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT ON THE NURSERY

The babies are cared for in a spacious, well-lighted and ventilated building, especially designed and built for their use. It is very airy and bright. The nursery has a separate heating system, in no way connected with the main plant, so that heat is available early in the fall and spring when the main heating plant is not in use. Thus we are able to have more thorough ventilation, not being compelled to keep windows closed to keep out the cold, and thereby avoid the many bronchial affections so common to children of nursery age. The babies are bathed, cleansed, and dressed in a separate room from the living apartments.

The diet kitchen, where all food is prepared, is completely shut off from the dressing-room and the living-room, so that we may avoid contaminating the babies' food as far as possible.

We have a screened porch, where the older babies are exercised in hammocks; and every day, the weather permitting, all the little youngsters are taken outside on the grounds for airing and sunshine.

One of our most vexing problems is the feeding of the babies. It is a difficult task to select the proper food mixture for each baby, differing as it does from every other one in resistance, body vigor, and food tolerance.

In great part our success has been due to our good equipment and to the nurse remaining on the job. She came not possessed of a hard-and-fast system of her own, but learned our way of feeding and caring for the babies, and stuck to the work.

For the babies' food we use cow's milk (whole), diluted with water, to which is added maltose-dextrin for the sugar element. Babies under six weeks of age get one-third whole milk and two-thirds water, plus 5 per cent maltose-dextrin. Babies from six weeks to six months of age are fed half whole milk and half water, plus 6 per cent maltose-dextrin. Those from six to nine months old get two-thirds whole milk and one-third water, plus 7 per cent maltose-dextrin. We use a long, round Arnold sterilizer bottle and the common-sense nipple. The bottles are cleansed with soap and soda suds, and boiled each morning. The food mixture is prepared from a formula card on file in the diet kitchen, bottled, and the bottle tagged.

We use the four-hour feeding interval, and find it much better than the old three-hour method. Cow's milk does not leave a baby's stomach under three hours. A baby's stomach needs a rest between digestive acts, as much as the adult's. It will be noticed that we use no lime water and no cane or milk sugar.

Maltose-dextrin causes much less fermentation and colic; sore buttocks are much less frequent under its use; and it is more fattening than milk sugar.

Of course, all babies cannot be fed on the above rigid feeding outline. Some have to have the dilutions weaker, some stronger; some demand skimmed milk, some boiled milk, some half skimmed and half whole milk.

This great diversity in infants' tolerance for food, both in quantity and quality, is what gives us some of our gray hairs. No two babies of the same age have the same digestive ability to handle the same food mixture. We use none of the many proprietary foods on the market. For over two years I have had charge of the medical work of the Home, and in that time only three babies refused to be nourished on whole cow's milk mixtures.

The babies are weighed twice a week. If there has been no gain, the food formula is studied and corrected or altered. A visit to the nursery will be sufficient to show you that babies even in a large institution can be well nourished, and cared for so that they present a clean and healthful appearance.

G. M. ANDERSON, A.M., M.D.,
Physician for the Home.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Few people understand, with any definiteness whatever, what a government's children's home is. It is naturally thought of as a detention place—a feeding-place of little waifs who are huddled together for pity's sake. It is considered to be static, palliative, and as some one put it to me once, "a necessary evil."

As a matter of fact, a government's children's home is first a place for the making of good citizens to order. I have outlined how we do this in Colorado, which is similar to the way it is usually done elsewhere, and I wish to state here what the success has been. The State Agent—who has been continually in the employ of the Home for fifteen years, who knows all the children who have gone out from the Home, and who takes pains to grade them as to their success in life—reports the following:

Successful	71%
Fairly successful.....	19%
Unsuccessful or unknown.....	10%

These children are being brought up in the families of successful citizens—bankers, doctors, teachers, preachers, merchants, lawyers, farmers, dairymen, railway conductors, commercial men,

laborers, etc. They are all assured good educations, moral training, religious instruction, and good example. A number are in college and high school, and many are clerks, teachers, and successful farmers and happy housewives.

Such institutions as place state children out in family homes are surely first-class business enterprises, as the facts from our records show. Figuring that all the children placed out in families from this Home might have been kept in the Home until their majority (eighteen years), the state has been relieved of an expense of \$2,000,000.

During the biennial period just closed 365 children were placed out. These went into families embracing over one hundred occupations. Over 80 per cent of these families were church attendants, embracing the various Christian denominations. Two-thirds owned their own homes or other property. All have good, visible means of support and healthy ideals of American citizenship.

If these 365 children were carried in the Home and maintained at an average expense of \$150 per year until they reached their majority, the cost to Colorado would be \$438,000. In other words, the successful placing of these children in good families, where good citizenship has been assured, has at the same time made a saving to the state of \$438,000.

Colorado's investment in the State Home is easily rated as to its returns. A maintenance of \$92,000 returns to the state a saving of \$438,000, insures 365 children conserved from crime and pauperism, and cares for a training school and home of several hundred other children who are in process of preparation for being cleared later into good homes and off the expense of the state.

These figures are actual. They represent facts. They are not estimates figured from certain cases or percentages. They are not for the purposes of illustrating a dictum, such as "Does a College Education Pay?" They come from the same books that carry our voucher accounts, and are as subject to the auditor's examinations as are financial accounts.

A number of our larger boys and girls are out at wages. For purposes of discipline, they are still held under the jurisdiction of the Home. They are usually engaged by the month. When their wages are due, one-half is paid to them and a receipt taken, which, together with the other half, is forwarded to the Home and deposited to the credit of the child until majority is reached, when it is turned over to him. During the biennial period just closed \$2,794.14 has been deposited in this way, the savings of the individual children varying from a few dollars to \$392.92.

CHILDREN'S WORK

A large portion of the work is done by the children. This is all light work which is easily done by the "little brown hands."

It consists, on the part of the girls, in housekeeping, sweeping, dusting, washing windows and floors (there are 624 windows on the premises to keep clean), dish-washing, table-setting, and serving meals. Two hundred and seventy-five persons eat at every meal, and about 1,500 dishes are used three times a day. Other girls help in the kitchen, and eight girls iron an hour every day in the laundry. A number of girls work in the nursery, and help care for the infants and little ones. The girls also care for the employes' rooms, and the yards and lawns about their buildings.

The boys have plenty to do. They collect and distribute the laundry, carry meals to the hospital, cut the grass and care for the lawns, keep the yard clean, help in the boiler-house and laundry, clean the schoolhouse, and help the janitor in all ways. They also milk the cows (at present twenty-one in number), help churn, and keep the dairy, barn, and milk-house spotless. They haul manure, and scrape the corrals, feed the stock, take away the garbage, and care for the pigs. A large squad work in the garden, where this biennial period they raised about \$6,000 worth of produce; a number work in the office. These children by their assistance enable us to do the work of this enormous institution with an average of twenty-nine employes.

There is sufficient work here for all the training the children are capable of receiving, and for all the time there is to employ. Through these services rendered, the children discharge any debt they might be supposed to owe the state. They are not responsible for the loss of the parental home that is due them, nor for becoming charges of the state; and I believe our policy is just, as well as best, when we make them believe they have earned what they get. An industrious girl can wash as many windows, and do it as well, as a grown-up, and a sixteen-year-old boy is worth as much around a dairy as an ordinary man. It may easily be seen how much these services might amount to if paid for in cash.

CHARACTER AND HUSBANDRY

I believe these simple duties, that arise and are cared for under supervision, are the best possible means of training a child in character. Not much other training can be given a child under sixteen years, besides the mechanics of an education. While we have manual training, domestic science, and access to tools of all kinds, and while we encourage these in every way, I firmly believe that the reforming and training of character in the future, in young children particularly, and perhaps up to eighteen years, is to come through simple duties of husbandry more than through technical industrial education. Simple duties of husbandry, personal influences of superiors who are friends, and healthy play offer the spontaneous expression that builds up self-reliance.

Freedom of choice in conduct, work, play, and habits must be allowed. A boy or girl establishes self-reliance only through practice, as a bird learns to fly. Constant direction, repression, or

supervision allows the fledgling no chance. It is in this particular that we are timid, for it is at this point that the public becomes interested to criticise. Any shortcoming in personal appearance or property appearance; an injured child who is down-town unattended, or hurt on the playground apparatus; a misdemeanor committed, such as insolence in a boy out for a stroll or a non-attentive attitude of girls in church, or a contagious disease brought in from outside, always impels us to shut off the privileges or to decide that our charges must be always attended. Yet the public expect these children to be self-reliant to the last notch, and run like a self-winding clock as soon as they are set adrift and big enough to work.

I think it much better that the chance for failure be offered—in a natural way, of course—to the children while they are within the reach of the helping hand and can be trained and encouraged to see where the pitfalls are. For this reason we are allowing our children to be alone more in their respective dormitories, especially the older boys in their home and the girls in theirs. The boys go a great deal to the city unaccompanied and go out alone for recreation. We have no bad reports any more of their behavior while away. I believe the reduction of the number of escapes to practically none is largely due to the children feeling that they have a large measure of choice in everything they are expected to do.

Lest the public might fall into the mistake that we do not inspect work done, let me say that all work done, before it is paid for, must be first-class. Assigned work, whether a child likes it or not, must be done exactly. Our ideal in this respect is well expressed by Miss Repplier, whose sanity has been much of an inspiration to us in these days of social-welfare frivolity, when she says:

“It is not, after all, a smattering of chemistry, or an acquaintance with the habits of bees, which will carry our children through life; but a capacity for doing what they do not want to do, if it be a thing which needs to be done. They will have to do many things they do not want to do later on, if their lives are going to be worth the living, and the sooner they learn to stand to their guns, the better for them, and for all those whose welfare will lie in their hands.”

SHOE REPAIRS

Some simple shoe-making tools were purchased and a small shoe-repairing shop established. In this shop the boys' supervisor makes repairs on the children's shoes. These repairs save a considerable amount of expense, and besides offer a place of interest for one or two boys to work and learn to use their hands.

RECORDS

No record is of more importance than that of a dependent child. He is born again when he is committed in court. His age, name, character, and inheritance are forever established by what is written on the commitment papers.

We have the fullest possible records on the state children. We keep track of their health, movement, character, and lives, whether they are in the Home or not. We also keep track of their relatives or friends, as far as is possible. Here again a permanent state agency is a wonderful help; for the agent himself, in addition to the most detailed records which he keeps, carries in his mind the circumstances regarding the movements of all the children who are out. He has a voluminous correspondence, of a very intimate character, with a large number who are out. The completeness and permanency of these records could not be improved upon to any extent, but their safety requires a vault in which they may be kept absolutely safe from fire.

We should also have the means provided for a vertical filing system, so that we may concentrate our information at one point and be able to tab a movement in population at any point in its progress.

COMMUNICATING INSTRUCTIONS

The superintendent, almost daily, has suggestions, directions, encouragements, and information to distribute to his helpers. All his inspirations, investigations, and studies result in information that must be constantly passed on to those who are to perpetuate his spirit. This is too much to load on to the work of the office typewriters. It commonly requires a page or two of detail to be distributed to about thirty persons. To allow the administration to work up to the limit of its enthusiasm, a letter-press or mimeograph should be provided.

PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD

A girls' cottage was built and completed out of funds provided by the last legislature. This building is capable of housing seventy girls, and is now filled to overflowing. While only \$15,000 was appropriated for this purpose, a very substantial and well-appearing structure was built. Needless to say, there are no fancy trimmings. It consists of well-lighted and ventilated sleeping dormitories, living-rooms, dressing-rooms, and bath-rooms. It is constructed with a receding court that puts the girls into four groups, reducing the dormitory unit in such ways as to give more individuality. It takes the girls entirely from the third floor of the old stone building.

NURSERY

The legislature also provided a small fund for remodeling the baby department. This is one of the efficient changes made. A room has been built giving sunlight and fresh air on all sides, a new sanitary baby bath separate from the sleeping-room, a diet kitchen entirely separate from the baby premises, and large, screened-in porches for summer occupancy.

Out of this appropriation a large play-room, on the sunny side of the old building, was provided by tearing out partitions and stairways, and this is fitted up for the amusement of the little ones.

The new building has enabled us to take the first-grade children out of the basement of the school building, as they are provided with a beautiful, sunny school-room on the ground floor of the girls' new cottage.

LAUNDRY

A small sum was granted for equipping the laundry. By a great deal of shopping, we were finally able to make some excellent improvements in that department. It is now run by electric power. We badly need a mangle to help with the ironing. All the washing and wringing is now done by electrical power, and we have sufficient exhaust steam to heat the mangle.

KITCHEN

By a small appropriation granted, we were able to use the exhaust steam in cooking. Nearly all the cooking is done in this manner in the steam sections and steam boiler provided. A vegetable peeler was also provided.

POULTRY-HOUSE

A good poultry-house was provided, and we are now building up a flock of white leghorns. It now houses about eighty hens and 125 pullets. It has a capacity of about 300 hens. We also constructed a cement pig pen. Both it and the poultry-house follow the plans of the milk-house and dairy barn, and have cement floors that can be flushed daily.

FIRE ESCAPES

No children live higher up than the second floor in any of the buildings. The bottom of the windows of these floors is only twenty feet from the ground, so that the children could jump out in case of fire. In fact, we have had to discourage such pastime on the part of the vigorous, charged with surplus energy. Nevertheless, during the present biennial period we have provided every family with a fire-escape. In the families of large children, iron

stairways are used; in the smaller, galvanized iron chutes have been constructed, into which the children can jump or be placed by employes in case of alarm. Only two buildings have any fire in them; namely, the hospital, a one-story building, and the nursery building, in which all children are on the ground floor.

HEATING

A separate heating arrangement (hot-water) was established in the nursery and also in the hospital. This is constructed so that the temperature may be kept always the same day and night, winter and summer, if necessary. This relieves the steam plant from operation at night in the summer, fall, and spring months.

The heating mains and extensions are in very bad condition. Many have been in the ground for fifteen years. They are badly rusted, and the insulation has rotted away. Each winter, when high pressure is put on, it blows out the pipes, and the cost of repairs is very high. The premises are very suitable for a tunnel system. A tunnel once constructed for the pipe would be the end of such expense and would pay for itself in a few years.

FARM

The gardens have been extended. This is necessary to give employment to applicants who wish to earn "suns" in the summer by working in the gardens. We were favored by good weather conditions and by replacing old, worn-out employes who stood against modern methods, by vigorous, up-to-date young men who knew how to grow things.

We set out four hundred young cherry trees and three thousand raspberries; also, we have several thousand good-looking strawberry plants. We expect to extend the small fruit as much as the legislature will encourage us, for we have the pickers, and our half-thousand little hands must be employed in light, useful labor.

Properly managed children like to garden. They are universally happy in such work. The garden is the leafiest limb on the "sun" tree. Here they work by the hour—pound, peck, or sack. They also work on shares, selling their portion to the Home. They get as much pleasure and wisdom out of their bargaining and figuring as they do out of their pride in making things grow.

The returns from the garden, in vegetables, were very satisfactory; the returns from the gardens, in happy boys and girls, were enthusing.

DAIRY

We have added to the dairy. Next year we shall have fourteen new milk cows added to the herd. We are keeping all the thoroughbred heifers. We commenced churning butter from the

excess milk during the summer. This amounted to 1,820 pounds between March 7, 1914, and December 1, 1914. During the biennial period the dairy produced 43,217 gallons of milk, at a cost of \$4,863.21, which amounts to 11.25 per gallon. This cost includes the feed for fourteen two-year-olds and the two horses. The actual cost of the milk per gallon is nearer 7 cents.

A dairy of thirty head, such as the Home has, should have a silo, and it is hoped the legislature will provide one.

PLAY ROOM FOR BOYS' DORMITORY NO. III

The five hundred dollars for the finishing of Boys' Dormitory No. III was used in adding a large play-room and extra bath facilities for that department. The life of the children has been made quite happy and their health insured by this much-needed improvement.

HORSES

The old team of bucking bronchos was disposed of, and a very fine-looking team of well-matched, white-faced, white-stockinged, full-brother Clydesdales purchased; also a good-looking harness. The boys take great pride in their team, and are quite set up over a standing offer made for them of double what they cost.

RETURNED TO PARENTS

It is the intention of the law that no children shall be sent to the State Home who have a parent who is fit morally to care for them. A child is rarely dependent on the public for support if the father or mother, or both, are ill or temporarily out of work or funds. Such children are semi-dependents, and are fit cases for our many forms of private and religious charity. These are rarely committed to the state. None of the children in the State Home are, therefore, possessed of parents fit to care for them in any way.

Occasionally a mother who abandoned a child returns to her senses and comes back to find it; and occasionally a mother or father who has strayed from the "narrow path" regains his or her decency and re-establishes a home.

It is the policy of the State Board to return to such parents their children. The state considers that a father or mother of decency is the best one to bring up a child, and for that reason has seen fit to return to the rehabilitated bosom of their own family some 183 children.

INCORRIGIBLES

Since the great improvements in the Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls, made under their present managements, not nearly so many incorrigibles are sent to the State Home. There is still

a considerable tendency on the part of one or two counties to send boys and girls of pronounced delinquency, inasmuch as these can be placed in the Home free of charge to the counties sending. This is unfair to the delinquents themselves, as this is no place for such children. Our plan of government and occupation is in no way suitable to reform a bad character. Besides, it is manifestly unfair to our children to turn loose a tough among them. All children of pronounced delinquency sent us hereafter will be returned forthwith to the counties from which they came, in order that they may be sent to those who are expert in the reformation and culture of such children.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

There are at present about a dozen mental defectives in the Home. These are of rather pronounced type. There are a considerable number of others of the moron type. Some of these we should not be asked to take, but accepted them because the authorities claimed there was no other place to which they could be sent.

If the State Home for humanity's sake is to care for such children, our appropriation must be made so that individual care may be given them when they grow up.

While they are infants, ours is probably as good a place as any for them, but we are not prepared to give them proper instruction after they should be able to walk and talk, and we shall take some means in the present legislature to clear them into a proper place.

TEETH

We were enabled during the biennial period to engage the services of a dentist to go over the teeth of the children thoroughly. This, in addition to the clinical services of the school, is sufficient to keep the children's mouths in healthy condition and prevent abnormalities being developed in dental lines.

BETTER BABIES

Thanks to Dr. Jeanette Bolles and her organization for better babies, we had our babies tested by her and her assistants. Our nursery learned from them the proper way to do this work, and will make use of her plans in examining the babies in the future. Dr. Pearl Door, of the School Board, established us in the way of giving the Binet-Simon test, and aided us in many other ways; and the Denver branch of the Mothers' Congress honored us with its first meeting, with over two hundred mothers present. To all we are deeply grateful.

MOTHCRAFT

There is a considerable amount of mothercraft practiced in the State Home, especially in the nursery department. Here we have a half-dozen of our larger girls assisting in the care of the children and the premises. They help with the arrangements and care of the clothing, beds, and rooms. They prepare the food under the direction of the nurse, and know how to follow prescriptions. They attend to the ventilation and heat; but, most of all, they love to care for the children themselves. It is customary to see these journeymen mothers, averaging fifteen years of age, after they have come from their school, with one, two, or three babies in their arms, rocking them, talking to and singing to them in the most tender, motherly way. Others have those of kindergarten age, telling them stories, showing them books and pictures, swinging them, and supervising and leading them in their play.

The public invariably hang over the babies—especially women folk—and have eyes and ears and hands for not much else; but I scarcely ever visit the nursery where the girls are engaged with the babies, that I am not as emphatically impressed with the training in mothercraft the young girls are getting as with the health and happiness of the infants themselves. I am looking forward to the time of seeing one of these in her own home, mothering her own little one. Many are out as nurse maids, and their services are greatly appreciated.

REPAIR WORK

The property of the State Home should be entirely painted. The preservation of the woodwork, exterior and interior, including the roofs, should soon be gone over with two heavy coats.

RECAPITULATION OF NEEDS

Increase of employes' salaries.....	\$6,040.00
Increased cost of living, 5 per cent.....	4,600.00
Painting property (as per bid made).....	2,000.00
Dishwasher, children's dining-room.....	550.00
Mangle for laundry.....	600.00
Silo	500.00
Hot-house	300.00
Library—standard books.....	1,000.00
State agency—assistant.....	2,000.00
Placing heating main pipes in tunnel.....	5,000.00
Play barracks for children.....	5,000.00
Cement walk to hospital building.....	100.00
Letter-press (per offer).....	100.00
Vertical filing cabinets and cards (complete system).....	100.00
Vault for records.....	100.00

Of these needs some are more pressing than others. The increase in cost of living is immediate and absolute. The increase for salaries of employes is most urgent. Other things must wait, if the state is unable to furnish them at this time. We look on the state as a great father, wishing to be a "good provider," as far as lies in his financial power. We know in the past he has done the best he could for his children, and we do not wish to be placed in the position of asking more than can be granted.

The immediate needs of the Home are therefore \$105,000.

FARM AND GARDEN REPORT FOR STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN, YEARS 1913 AND 1914

Apples, pounds.....	2,240	Onions, green, dozen.....	1,327
Alfalfa, tons	68.605	Parsnips, pounds	1,000
Asparagus, pounds	292	Peas, gallons	193
Beans, pounds	2,060	Pork (two hogs), pounds.....	6,551
Beets, pounds	14,118	Poultry—	
Butter, pounds	1,820	Chickens eaten, pounds....	412
Cabbage, pounds	13,316	Chickens, pullets raised....	241
Kraut, pounds	2,700	Ducks eaten, pounds.....	21
Cantaloupe, dozen	27	Ducks raised	19
Carrots, pounds	2,343	Turkey eaten, pounds.....	45
Celery, dozen	115	Pumpkin and squash, pounds..	19,992
Chard, dozen	15	Radishes, dozen	1,375
Corn, pop, pounds.....	250	Rhubarb, pounds	836
Corn, sweet, dozen.....	1,586	Rutabaga, pounds	700
Cucumbers, slicers, dozen....	261	Salsify, pounds	130
Cucumbers, pickles, pounds..	10,256	Stock—Sold	28
Eggs, dozen	787	Raised, heifers.....	14
Feed for hogs, pounds.....	1,000	Strawberries, quarts	190
Fodder, pounds	17,195	Tomatoes, pounds	8,276
Lettuce, pounds	1,767	Turnips, pounds	3,432
Milk, gallons	43,217	Watermelons, pounds	5,127
Oat hay, tons.....	1.92	Wheat, pounds	4,834
Onions, dry, pounds.....	2,552		

These figured at wholesale prices amount to \$15,050.84.

STEWARDSHIP

The location of the Home in the city of Denver offers many great advantages to the steward. Delivery is free, and there is no freight to pay. It is possible to secure a wholesale price

in buying in monthly lots, and a "bid" price can easily be beaten by a successful buyer. Special sales can be taken advantage of, and ridiculously low prices are made to the Home's steward on clothing and other articles, in order to close out remnants of stocks. This is also true of fuel in the summer-time, as we run through the summer months on car bottoms at an average of \$1.50 per ton, delivered.

The steward is for this reason able to bring to her command the following elements, which, when combined, give the Home the very best possible prices: competitive bids, personal shopping, remnant stock sales, no transportation charges, and daily delivery. There is not an ounce of meat wasted. The meat is cut in the wholesale commission house and delivered to us daily as ordered.

On the other hand, our proximity to a big hay area makes our feed cheap. We bought our alfalfa, delivered, during the biennial term for from \$6 to \$8 per ton.

These facts have let us out with a very low per-capita cost of maintenance. Figuring all the inhabitants of the Home, the superintendent's table, employes' table, and children's table, the cost per capita per meal, including milk, is four cents. The meals are as good as any child need wish, and the children are in fine physical condition and are thoroughly satisfied. Some five hundred children were clothed by the Home, at an average cost per capita of \$4.98, including all articles of clothing.

The Home closed its biennial period in good shape, without one cent of indebtedness of any character.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

By appropriation February 7, 1913.....	\$14,000.00
By appropriation May 13, 1913.....	78,000.00

1913

Jan. 3—To sundries	\$ 5,596.60
Feb. 7—To sundries	4,486.27
Mch. 7—To sundries	3,594.63
Apr. 4—To sundries	3,409.62
May 2—To sundries	3,789.72
June 6—To sundries	4,296.55
July 8—To sundries	2,946.91
Aug. 5—To sundries	2,535.39
Sept. 5—To sundries.....	2,786.12
Oct. 6—To sundries	3,802.45
Nov. 4—To sundries	3,876.14
Dec. 5—To sundries	4,806.13

1914

Jan. 5—To sundries	3,844.40
Feb. 6—To sundries	4,203.70
Mch. 6—To sundries	4,222.26
Apr. 3—To sundries	3,660.20
May 8—To sundries	3,797.87
June 5—To sundries	4,403.19
July 3—To sundries	3,570.23
Aug. 7—To sundries	3,833.64
Sept. 4—To sundries	3,546.90
Oct. 5—To sundries	3,608.99
Nov. 6—To sundries	3,679.06
Dec. 4—To sundries	3,703.03

\$92,000.00	\$92,000.00
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SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS

By appropriations May 13, 1913.....	\$20,600.00
Special improvement fund.....	\$ 3,000.00
Cottage fund	15,000.00
Poultry, farm, etc., fund.....	1,000.00
Kitchen improvement fund.....	250.00
Laundry improvement fund.....	500.00
Tool fund	350.00
Material for boys' cottage fund.....	500.00

\$20,600.00	\$20,600.00
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CASH FUND

Dec. 1, 1912—By balance cash fund.....		\$ 205.62
By total deposits.....		1,861.06
1913		
Jan. 3—To disbursements	\$ 50.00	
Apr. 4—To disbursements	5.00	
Sept. 20—To disbursements	595.00	
Oct. 6—To disbursements	36.75	
Oct. 11—To disbursements	23.65	
Dec. 5—To disbursements	65.05	
1914		
Feb. 13—To disbursements	190.00	
May 8—To disbursements	636.35	
May 2—To disbursements	150.00	
Nov. 30—To balance	314.88	
		<hr/>
	\$ 2,066.68	\$ 2,066.68

E. O. HOWE CASH LEGACY FUND

Jan. 14—By school bond interest.....		\$ 25.00
Sept. 10—By school bond interest.....		25.00
1914		
Jan. 31—By school bond interest.....		25.00
Sept. 30—By school bond interest.....		25.00
1913		
July 8—To disbursements	\$ 25.00	
1914		
Nov. 30—To balance	75.00	
		<hr/>
	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914

	1913	1914	Total
Salaries	\$13,833.81	\$13,911.31	\$27,745.12
Provisions	9,683.57	9,178.16	18,861.73
Clothing	4,558.84	3,486.09	8,044.93
Household furnishings and furniture.....	1,571.05	1,371.24	2,942.29
Light	724.39	957.85	1,682.24
Fuel	3,111.44	3,544.84	6,656.28
State agency	933.29	955.75	1,889.04

DISBURSEMENTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1914—Concluded

	1913	1914	Total
Drugs and instruments.....	1,199.41	438.51	1,637.92
General expense	1,323.80	1,792.44	3,116.24
School supplies	91.45	31.52	122.97
Stationery, printing, and office expense....	434.78	360.36	795.14
Telephone	238.51	195.54	434.05
Insurance	1,122.14	474.00	1,596.14
Laundry	307.76	365.72	673.48
Water	1,428.35	1,289.00	2,717.35
Undertaker	351.50	36.00	387.50
Cow feed	2,372.21	2,491.00	4,863.21
Chicken feed	106.62	150.71	257.33
Horse feed	170.07	182.66	352.73
Buildings	106.25	430.05	536.30
Building improvements and repairs.....	1,994.65	3,319.87	5,314.52
Farm and garden.....	153.18	732.55	885.73
Implements and tools.....	90.41	181.55	271.96
Stock	19.15	196.65	215.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$45,926.63	\$46,073.37	\$92,000.00

FIGURES FROM THE BOOKKEEPER

(Efficiency Thermometer)

Whole number of children cared for since Home was founded.....	1,760
Saving to state on children placed out (18 years).....	\$2,000,000.00
Number of children who have turned good citizens.....	1,250
Number of children who have turned out fair citizens.....	334

1914

Number of children cared for.....	696
Number placed out.....	365
Amount saved to state by 365 placed out.....	\$438,000.00
Largest number present any one day.....	287
Cost per meal, including superintendent's table, employes' table, children's table, including milk.....	\$.04
Cost per child for clothing, Sunday, school, and work clothes, shoes, underwear, etc.	4.98
Number gallons milk produced on premises.....	24,275¾
Cost per quart to produce milk.....	\$.025

FIGURES FROM THE BOOKKEEPER—Concluded

Cost per gallon to produce milk, deducting feed of young stock and horses .....	.07
Average salary per year of employes, besides maintenance.....	425.40
Cost per child per month for health, doctor, nurses, drugs, burial, etc.	.15
Cost per day, washing and laundry, including supplies, help, power, etc., 873 pieces.....	3.33
Miles traveled by State Agent by rail.....	17,067
Cost to state for entire above transportation.....	\$49.84
Cost per child for public school education, per year.....	.15

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, COST, ETC.

	1913	1914
Enrolled beginning of fiscal years.....	424	457
Admitted during the year.....	216	239
	—	—
Total cared for directly.....	640	696
Total maintenance	\$45,926.63	\$46,073.37
Cost per capita—total cared for directly.....\$	71.76	\$ 66.19
Indenture contracts in force.....	104	120
Total cared for entirely.....	744	816
Cost per capita—total cared for.....\$	61.73	\$ 56.46
Dismissed permanently (adoptions, self-supporting, returned to county, attained majority, died, returned to parents, married).....	98	116
Dismissed on indenture contract.....	39	45
Dismissed tentatively (visiting, at work, on trial, escapes, etc.).....	197	204
	—	—
Total dismissed	334	365
Average placed per month.....	28	30
Total enrolled at end of fiscal years.....	457	452

STATE AGENCY

	1913
Number of Visits—	
To children in homes.....	390
To applicants for children.....	171
Applications for children received.....	182
Applications approved, 66 per cent of number received.....	120
Mileage—	
Railroad	11,564
Livery	1,679
	13,243
Expenses	\$658.12

	1914
Number of Visits—	
To children in homes.....	421
To applicants for children.....	201
Applications for children received.....	172
Applications approved, 71 per cent of number received.....	123
Not acted upon.....	56
Mileage—	
Railroad	17,067
Livery	2,029
	19,096
Expenses	\$752.84

SUMMARY EIGHTEEN YEARS

Received November 30, 1914.....	1,760
In homes, on trial.....	54
In homes, on indenture.....	128
In homes, adopted.....	446
In homes, on special contract.....	35
In homes, restored to parents.....	183
Attained majority and self-supporting.....	371
Died in homes and in institution.....	169
Returned to counties from which they came.....	91
Returned to county by order of court, temporary commitments.....	47
Present November 30, 1914.....	236

	1,760

STATISTICS FOR THE TWO YEARS, RESPECTIVELY

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number received during the year (new admissions) 1913....	71	45	116
1914....	67	47	114
Number adopted .....1913....	17	19	36
1914....	28	25	53
Number indentured .....1913....	19	15	34
1914....	30	15	45
Number out under special contract.....Nov. 30, 1913....	15	34	49
Nov. 30, 1914....	20	15	35
Number declared self-supporting.....1913....	5	0	5
1914....	22	0	22
Number out on trial.....Nov. 30, 1913....	22	18	40
Nov. 30, 1914....	36	13	49
Number out on trial with parents.....Nov. 30, 1913....	4	0	4
Nov. 30, 1914....	4	1	5
Number returned to counties.....1913....	1	0	1
1914....	3	1	4
Number returned to counties by order of court (tem- porary commitments).....1913....	4	0	4
1914....	0	0	0
Number returned to parents.....1913....	15	6	21
1914....	7	6	13
Number became of age in Home.....1913....	1	0	1
1914....	0	2	2

STATISTICS FOR THE TWO YEARS, RESPECTIVELY—
Concluded

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number died in institution, under 6 months.....1913....	0	1	1
1914....	2	1	3
Number died in institution, over 6 months.....1913....	13	6	19
1914....	0	0	0
Number died in private homes, over 6 months.....1913....	0	0	0
1914....	1	0	1
Number married with consent of B. of C.....1913....	0	4	4
1914....	0	4	4
Average age of those received.....1913....	6.57	5.91	6.24
1914....	5.9	5.7	5.8
Average age of those adopted.....1913....	2.87	2.8	2.83
1914....	1.9	2.3	2.1
Average age of those indentured.....1913....	11.5	11.9	11.7
1914....	11.9	9.6	10.7
Average age of those who died.....1913....	6.02	6.01	6.01
1914....	1.5	.25	.87
Average age of those in the Home.....Dec. 1, 1912....	8.67	10.24	9.45
Nov. 30, 1913....	9.43	11.84	10.64
Nov. 30, 1914....	10.12	12.11	11.11
Daily average attendance.....1913....	151	89	240
1914....	133	88	221
Number present .....Dec. 1, 1912....	157	96	252
Nov. 30, 1913....	139	85	224
Nov. 30, 1914....	141	95	236

COMBINED STATISTICS FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total number of new admissions.....	138	92	230
Number adopted	45	44	89
Number indentured	49	30	79
Number declared self-supporting.....	27	0	27
Number returned to counties.....	4	1	5
Number returned to counties by order of court (temporary commitments)	3	0	3
Number returned to parents.....	22	12	34
Number became of age in the Home.....	1	2	3
Number married with consent of B. of C.....	0	8	8

COMBINED STATISTICS FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS—
Concluded

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number who died.....	15	8	23
Average age those adopted.....	1.88	2.05	2.46
Average those indentured.....	11.07	10.07	10.57
Average age those present.....	{ Nov. 30, 1915 } { Nov. 30, 1914 } 9.77		10.87
Average daily attendance.....	142	88	230

NUMBER AND AGES OF CHILDREN RECEIVED DURING
BIENNIAL PERIOD

	1913			1914		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 6 months.....	12	11	23	15	11	26
From 6 to 12 months.....	1	1	2	3	3	6
From 1 to 2 years.....	6	3	9	3	2	5
From 2 to 3 years.....	2	2	4	3	0	3
From 3 to 4 years.....	2	4	6	3	2	5
From 4 to 5 years.....	2	1	3	1	4	5
From 5 to 6 years.....	9	2	11	3	3	6
From 6 to 7 years.....	0	3	3	3	1	4
From 7 to 8 years.....	4	3	7	8	3	11
From 8 to 9 years.....	8	1	9	2	3	5
From 9 to 10 years.....	5	1	6	5	2	7
From 10 to 11 years.....	6	4	10	3	3	6
From 11 to 12 years.....	3	2	5	6	3	9
From 12 to 13 years.....	6	1	7	3	0	3
From 13 to 14 years.....	3	2	5	2	4	6
From 14 to 15 years.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
From 15 to 16 years.....	1	3	4	2	1	3
Total	71	45	116	67	47	114
Average ages	6.57	5.91	6.24	5.9	5.7	5.8

NUMBER OF CHILDREN COMMITTED FROM AND PLACED IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES

	1913		1914			1913		1914			
			Committed			Placed					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	
Adams .....	..	..	3	0	3	..	2	1	2	5
Archuleta .....	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arapahoe	2	1	..	..	3	1	1	3	0	5
Bent .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Boulder	2	2	1	1	6	0	2	1	3	6	
Chaffee .....	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
Cheyenne .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	2	4
Clear Creek.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	..	..	1
Conejos .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	..	..	1
Crowley .....	..	..	0	2	2	..	..	0	1	1
Custer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Denver	32	22	33	20	107	12	12	17	17	58	
Douglas .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	2	4
Eagle .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	..	..	1
Elbert .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	4	0	6
El Paso	4	3	1	1	9	2	2	3	1	8	
Fremont	2	0	5	4	11	..	..	3	0	3
Garfield .....	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	..	1
Gilpin	3	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Grand .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1
Huerfano	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	3	0	3	1	7	6	3	3	1	13	
Kit Carson.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Lake	5	0	2	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
Larimer .....	..	..	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	3
Las Animas.....	0	1	0	3	4	1	2	0	1	4	
Logan .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	0	2
Lincoln .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1
Mesa	2	2	1	0	5	0	2	1	0	3	
Montrose .....	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Morgan .....	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	2	0	4
Otero	0	2	..	..	2	1	0	..	..	1
Ouray .....	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Phillips	3	0	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Montezuma	2	0	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Pueblo	3	1	5	3	12	..	..	1	2	5

NUMBER OF CHILDREN COMMITTED FROM AND PLACED
IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES—Concluded

	1913		1914			1913		1914			
			Committed			Placed					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	
Rio Blanco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	2
Routt .....	..	..	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Saguache .....	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	..	..	2
Summit .....	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	..	..	1
Sedgwick .....	..	..	2	0	2	..	..	..	..	..
San Juan.....	1	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Teller .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	..	..	1
Weld	2	1	1	1	5	3	1	5	3	12	
Yuma	4	3	..	..	7	1	1	4	1	7
Washington ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1
Outside of state											
with relatives. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	2	3
Totals.....	71	45	67	47	230	39	35	57	41	172	

NUMBER AND AGES OF CHILDREN PRESENT AT THE
CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR

	1913			1914		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 6 months.....	5	1	6	2	2	4
From 6 to 12 months.....	3	2	5	2	0	2
From 1 to 2 years.....	2	1	3	0	2	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	2	0	2	2	0	2
From 3 to 4 years.....	4	1	5	1	0	1
From 4 to 5 years.....	1	0	1	3	2	5
From 5 to 6 years.....	5	2	7	4	2	6
From 6 to 7 years.....	10	1	11	6	2	8
From 7 to 8 years.....	12	3	15	19	2	21
From 8 to 9 years.....	14	5	19	12	3	15
From 9 to 10 years.....	11	7	18	13	5	18
From 10 to 11 years.....	19	9	28	16	9	25
From 11 to 12 years.....	13	5	18	23	13	36
From 12 to 13 years.....	10	10	20	9	8	17
From 13 to 14 years.....	15	7	22	9	10	19
From 14 to 15 years.....	6	11	17	11	10	21

NUMBER AND AGES OF CHILDREN PRESENT AT THE
CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR—Concluded

	1913			1914		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
From 15 to 16 years.....	3	10	13	8	12	20
From 16 to 17 years.....	4	8	12	0	8	8
From 17 to 18 years.....	0	2	2	1	4	5
From 18 to 19 years.....	..	..	..	0	1	1
Totals.....	139	85	224	141	95	236
Average age.....	9.43	11.84	10.64	10.12	12.11	11.11

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED SINCE OPENING IN
MARCH, 1896

	Boys	Girls	Total
1896	31	21	52
1897	31	30	61
1898	34	25	59
1899	19	15	34
1900	30	24	54
1901	39	31	70
1902	57	24	81
1903	42	24	66
1904	42	36	78
1905	53	50	103
1906	62	54	116
1907	35	34	69
1908	47	41	88
1909	61	53	114
1910	73	80	153
1911	85	51	136
1912	116	80	196
1913	71	45	116
1914	67	47	114
Totals.....	995	765	1,760

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED SINCE OPENING IN
MARCH, 1896

	Adoptions		Indentures		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1896	1	1	1	0	
	—	—	—	—	3
1897	2	5	4	2	
1898	11	16	4	5	
	—	—	—	—	49
1899	5	6	4	5	
1900	5	5	10	10	
	—	—	—	—	50
1901	3	7	10	18	
1902	3	3	24	17	
	—	—	—	—	85
1903	6	3	18	21	
1904	12	11	17	17	
	—	—	—	—	105
1905	11	8	13	17	
1906	7	17	20	20	
	—	—	—	—	113
1907	7	14	18	16	
1908	13	17	15	13	
	—	—	—	—	113
1909	11	18	14	14	
1910	23	17	17	20	
	—	—	—	—	134
1911	19	22	25	18	
1912	27	21	10	15	
	—	—	—	—	157

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED SINCE OPENING IN
MARCH, 1896—Concluded

	Adoptions		Indentures		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1913	17	19	22	16	
1914	29	24	30	15	
	—	—	—	—	172
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	212	234	276	259	981

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. DONNELLY,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX

TO THE PUBLIC

The object of the State Home for Children is that of giving a home to those who are dependent upon the public for support, maltreated, or in environments of vice. All such as are eligible, and under the state law should be committed by the County or Juvenile Court of the county in which they are living. Very often parents or relatives come to us with their children, expecting to place them in the institution and pay their board, and occasionally a parent or relative asks the privilege of placing a boy with us on account of having lost control of the child.

This is by no means a prison, reformatory, or boarding-school, but a home, and in every way possible we endeavor to have our children realize the fact. In a short time many of them become desirable for private homes, into which we place them on adoption or indenture.

HOW TO HAVE CHILDREN COMMITTED

It is the duty of the county commissioners or officers of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection to petition the county judge to give an order of admission for any child under sixteen years of age who is adjudged dependent upon the public for support, or who is neglected or maltreated or whose environments are such as to warrant the state assuming guardianship of said child, and is sound in mind and body. The citizens of a certain portion of a county may know of cases which are wholly unknown to the officers; it is their duty to inform the authorities and to see that the children are brought before them, that an investigation may be made. If the court commits the child to the Home, it must be examined by the county physician, who shall certify in writing under oath that the child examined by him is of sound mind, and has no chronic or contagious disease, and has not been exposed to any contagious disease within fifteen days previous to such examination. A certified copy of this certificate, with a certified copy of the order for admission, *must* accompany the child when brought to the Home.

Parents, guardians, or relatives who are giving up their children should fully understand that as soon as they are committed to the State Home for Children they forfeit all rights over, or to, the custody or service, or earnings of each child, and that they are released from all parental duty. Friends of the parents should see that this portion of the law is explained.

The Colorado Humane Society is now a state bureau of child and animal protection, and it is the duty of said bureau

to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and dumb animals. In communities where there is no representative of the bureau, and there is need of an officer to enforce the law, communicate with Mr. E. K. Whitehead, Secretary of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, Room 30, Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado, who will give all worthy cases the most prompt and careful attention.

TO APPLICANTS

We do not wish our children raised in idleness, but we want them placed in good homes, where they will receive a mother's love and a father's tender care, and be taught habits of industry and self-reliance. Many people have a desire to secure a child to do the work of a man or a woman, and thereby save the expense of paying a servant a salary, and the Board has to contend continually with just such applicants. When you have decided to take a child, visit the Home, if possible, that you may select for yourself the child you wish, but do not expect to take it with you. You will be furnished an application blank, which must be properly filled out, signed by husband and wife. The signatures and addresses of three tax-payers, other than relatives, are also necessary as references. After securing the necessary signatures, return the application to the Home, and as soon thereafter as possible the State Agent will visit your home and make such investigations as are necessary to satisfy the management of your capability for raising and educating a child. The personal investigation has proven to be the only safe way of deciding the fitness of a home for a child, and even with this precaution there are mistakes made. The destiny of the child depends upon the home selected for it, and the members of the Board of Control keenly feel the responsibility devolving upon them, and take the greatest care in making their selections.

At the first meeting of the Board after the visit by the State Agent, the application is presented for their consideration, and they approve or disapprove, as they see fit. It is their intention to send a child into a home that is mutually suitable, considering intelligence, disposition, modes of living, environments, personal habits, appearance, and all conditions which tend to affect the future of the child. Upon the approval of the Board, the State Agent takes the child to your home at the expense of the state. It is allowed to remain sixty days on trial, during which, or at the expiration of which time, if not satisfactory, you may return it to the Home at your expense, and another may be given a trial. When satisfied with the child, it is necessary, at your own expense, to secure adoption or indenture papers and furnish us with a certified copy of the same. The blanks for each will be furnished by the superintendent, and a copy of these contracts may be found in this appendix.

If the applicant cannot visit the Home, a child will be very carefully selected by the Board and Superintendent, who will give such information regarding its history and that of its parents as they may possess. These selections have been, with a few exceptions, perfectly satisfactory. After knowing the character of the family home, and having the thorough acquaintance of our children, the management is well qualified to fit the child to the home and the home to the child. We earnestly request a notice of any removals or changes in address of foster-parents. The object of establishing this Home was to care for and educate the children whose parents could not or would not, and, in so doing, make good citizens for the State of Colorado, and under her laws only are we permitted to make adoptions. For these reasons we are compelled to disapprove applications received from neighboring states.

THOSE WHO SIGN AS REFERENCES

If you sign the application of someone who applies for a child, our State Agent will call upon you for personal interview, and the Superintendent will send you a blank list of questions which you are requested to kindly fill out and promptly return to him.

If you have only a business acquaintance, it is unwise to attach your name to the application. The most important information desired is to that regarding the home life and the moral character of the applicants.

The references are understood to be interested in the family applying for the child, and are furthermore interested in its welfare.

The members of the Board of Control consider those who sign as references willing to share the responsibility of placing a child with the applicants to such an extent as to report to the Superintendent any change of address or any ill-treatment of the child.

TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

We hope every county commissioner, incumbent or elect, may receive a copy of the report, and that he may become so familiar with its contents as to be deeply interested in the children who should be placed here, and in assisting us in securing good family homes for those already in the State Home. Read Chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1895, and especially sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16; also parts first, second, and third of section 7. From this it is very evident that you have a prominent part to perform in looking after the welfare of the children who are neglected, maltreated, or in the environments of vice, as well as those who are dependent on the public for support.

The dependent ones are by no means the dangerous ones, but the greatest danger is to those who are surrounded by vice of every description, and those who are so abused as to become firm

in the belief that every man is an enemy, and therefore always on the defensive. As long as these children are permitted to remain in such circumstances, crime of the lowest degree will be propagated from year to year. It is therefore due to the commonwealth that all officers and citizens, who in any manner have to do with child-saving, be diligent in the performance of their duties, and by so doing advance the greatest remedy for crime. No fee is charged by the state for any child committed. The only expense to the county is that of transportation and court costs.

The children must be brought to us accompanied by a certified copy of the order for admission and the county physician's certificate. The county sending is then fully released from all care and expense, unless the child should have to be returned to the county for reasons stated in parts first, second, and third of section 7, Chapter 26, Session Laws of 1895.

To the Honorable Judges and the Clerks of the County and Juvenile Court:

Your attention is respectfully drawn to sections 10, 11, and 12 of Chapter 26, Session Laws of 1895; also to the footnote on the "decree in dependency."

The record of each child admitted is kept in the office of the Home. The only reliable source of information is the order for admission. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that a condensed history, secured from the facts related in the petition and from testimony given in court, be set forth in the decree.

TO COUNTY VISITORS

No doubt there are those of your number who are not aware that in section 15, Chapter 26, of the Session Laws of 1895, provision is made whereby you may be asked to visit a child which has been placed in your county by the management of the Home. You may think this is asking a great deal, and in some cases it is; but you are not asked to make a visit to relieve someone of his duty, or for the purpose of relieving the Superintendent or State Agent. The visit is for the good of the child, and it was certainly in the mind of the legislature to use every means practicable in securing information regarding the treatment of our children during the life of the indenture contract. Residents of the county have a better opportunity of gaining the acquaintance and learning the reputation of the foster-parents than those who reside in other parts of the state.

You can also greatly assist the county commissioners and Humane Society by bringing before them children who are dependent, neglected, maltreated, or in evil environments, and who should be committed to our care. We will greatly appreciate any effort you may make to bring this Home to the notice of anyone desiring a child, and thus putting us in touch with them by a visit or correspondence. It is our aim to place all our desirable children in the best homes in Colorado.

APPLICATION FOR A CHILD
FROM THE STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN

2305 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET, DENVER, COLORADO
(PHONE SOUTH 226)

....., Colo.,, 191...

TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I hereby make application to have a child of said Home placed on sixty days' trial for..... (Write "indenture" or "adoption") to me pursuant to law.

I am a resident of.....
(if in the country, give township and section; if in the city, give street and number), in the County of.....
My postoffice address is.....
and my nearest railroad station is.....
on the R. R. (state distance and direction from railroad station). I will promptly notify your superintendent of any change I may make in my post-office address.

I own the following real estate: (if farm land, state whether improved or unimproved, and number of acres tillable).....

I rent the following real estate:.....

My occupation or profession is.....
I have no other income (if you have other income, state it here).....
I am
years of age, in..... health, and my nationality is.....
My wife..... years of age, in.....
health, and her nationality is.....
The names and ages of my children living at home are.....

The other members of my household are (state names and relation to you, also the number of hired men and women).....

The district school, which is maintained..... months each year, and which could be attended..... months in the year by a child living in my family, is (give number of miles or blocks) from my residence.

I am..... (if not a member, insert the word "not") a member of..... (denomination) church; my wife is..... a member of..... church. We are..... (regular or irregular) attendants of..... (denomination) church.

I desire a.....(boy or girl), about.....years of age.....nationality preferred.....

(Give name of child, if one has been selected, or a further description of such a child as you would like.)

My object in taking a child is.....

My wife unites with me in making this application.....

Husband and wife sign here.

Railroad Station

Date of Visit

.....Approved

COLORADO STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN

2305 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET, DENVER, COLORADO

APPLICATION

By

For

(Name of child)

Date, 191...

TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL:

We, the undersigned taxpayers, after a careful investigation, certify that the within-named applicant is a resident of the place named, where he has a good home, and that he is the proper person to have the care and education of a child. We further certify that he is a person of good moral character; that he is temperate, and that he does not sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and that we believe he will properly provide for and educate said child, and will otherwise faithfully execute the contract required. The statements apply fully to husband, wife, and their children. We are not relatives of the applicant's family.

Date....., 191...

Have three taxpayers sign here.

Name

Address

Name

Address

Name

Address

THIS INDENTURE, made this.....day of..... A. D. 191...., by and between the State Home for Children, of the State of Colorado, party of the first part, and..... of.....County of..... State of Colorado.

WITNESSETH: That, whereas, the party of the first part is the legally appointed guardian of..... under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, entitled "An act in relation to the establishment of a State Home for Children; and making an appropriation therefor;"

NOW, THEREFORE, the party of the first part for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the party of the second part, contracts and agrees that said..... is of the age to-wit.....years; that.....shall remain with the party of the second part until.....attains the age of..... years, and that.....will learn the occupation of.....

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that said party of the first part may cancel this agreement whenever it deems the interests of said child require it.

And the party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees on.....part that.....will educate said child in the public school where.....reside....at least six months in each year; that.....will teach.....some useful occupation; that.....kindly and properly treat said child as a member of.....family; that in case of injury or illness of said child.....will at.....own expense secure the services of a competent physician; that.....will pay to said party of the first part, for the use and benefit of said child, \$.....per month, payable monthly, beginning with.....sixteenth year, provided..... is not kept in school after that age.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that said second party reserves the right to cancel this agreement at any time within sixty days from the date of this contract, upon returning said child to said Home, free of expense to said Home.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN.

By.....

President.

Attest.....

Secretary.

..... [SEAL]

Husband and wife sign here.

Approved this.....day of.....A. D. 191....

.....

County Judge.

PETITION FOR ADOPTION

State of Colorado, County of.....ss.

In the.....Court.....Term, A. D. 191...

To the Hon.....Judge of said Court:

Your petitioners, of in said County, would respectfully show unto Your Honor: That they are residents of said County and inhabitants of this State, and are desirous of adopting a child so as to render it capable of inheriting their estate. That the name of said child is..... that it is of the age of..... having been born on the day of....., A. D. 191..., and is a.....child. And further, that your petitioners desire the name of said child changed to that of.....

Your petitioners would further show unto Your Honor that the said child became an inmate of the State Home for Children, on to wit, the.....day of..... 191..., by virtue of an order of the County Court of..... County, the said Board of Control of which consents to its adoption by said parties, which consent is annexed hereto, and that it would therefore, be to the interest of said child to become the adopted child of your petitioners, and that said petitioners are willing and able to maintain and educate said child properly as their own child.

Your petitioners would, therefore, pray this Honorable Court to make an order declaring said child to be the adopted child of your petitioners, and capable of inheriting their estate, and that the name of said child be changed to that of..... as provided by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, approved March 31, 1895.

State of Colorado, County of....., ss. the above named petitioners, being duly sworn, depose and say that the facts contained in the above petition, by..... subscribed, are true according to the best of.....knowledge, information and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of.....A. D. 191....

AFFIDAVIT FOR ADOPTION OF CHILD

State of Colorado.....City and County of Denver, ss.of lawful age, being duly sworn, upon his oath says: That he is Superintendent of The State Home for Children, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Colorado.

That....., a..... child of the age of about.....years, was committed to said Home by order of the Judge of the County Court of..... County. (If the foregoing clause does not apply, state the facts as they exist.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of..... 191....

CONSENT TO ADOPTION OF CHILD

The Board of Control of The State Home for Children, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Colorado, of whose temporary home and asylum a minor.....child of the age of about..... years and under fourteen years, is an inmate, does hereby consent to the adoption of said child by.....and his wife.....in manner and form as provided by the laws of the State of Colorado.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, this.....day of.....191....

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, By.....Pres. or Supt.

CONSENT OF CHILD, BEING OVER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO ADOPTION

I,.....being now an inmate of The State Home for Children, and being at this date over fourteen years of age, do hereby consent to being adopted by.....of the County of....., Colorado, as their child, as provided by the laws of Colorado relating to the adoption of children.

CONSENT OF THE COUNTY AGENT OF BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OR BOARD OF COUNTY VISITORS.

Consent is hereby given as required by Sec. 8, of Chapter 26, of the Laws of Colorado, being An Act in Relation to the Establishment of a State Home for Children, for the adoption of said child in accordance with the laws of Colorado and according to the prayer of the foregoing petition.

Agent of Board of Charities and Corrections for..... County, Colorado.

By..... President of said Board.

COLORADO STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN,
DENVER, COLORADO

PETITION FOR ADOPTION

Name of child.....
Adopted by.....
.....

STATE OF.....County.

Filed for Record this.....day of
.....A. D. 191... at.....o'clock...M.,
and recorded in Book.....of.....
on page.....

.....
Judge.

.....
Clerk.

DECREE

State of Colorado, County of....., ss.

In re the petition of.....and
.....for the adoption of
the minor child.....

This cause, coming on to be heard this.....day
of.....A. D. 191... upon the petition of
.....

and
duly verified, for the adoption of the minor child heretofore
known as.....the said
petitionersand
....., appearing in
their own proper persons and by.....
their attorneys, and the Court having read said petition and
having examined upon their oaths the said.....

.....and
and the Court being fully satisfied from the testimony sub-
mitted herein of the ability of the petitioners to properly rear,
educate, support and maintain said child, and it appearing to
the Court upon the examination of.....
the said wife, that she, of her own free will and accord, desires
the adoption of said child; and the Court being further satisfied
of the fitness and propriety of such adoption, and of the will-
ingness and wish of said petitioners and each of them to adopt
said child as their own; and it further appearing to the Court
that said child had become an inmate of The State Home for
Children, an organization existing under the law of the State of
Colorado, on the to-wit:.....day of.....191...,
by being committed to said Home by an order of the Judge of

the County Court of.....County, and it further appearing to the Court that consent in writing hath heretofore been given by.....President of the Board of Control of Said Home, to the petitioners herein, for the adoption of said child, and the Court being now fully advised in the premises,

It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said minor child, heretofore known as..... shall be from this date, to all legal intents and purposes, the child and legal heir of the petitioners,.....andand that the name of said child is hereby changed, altered and declared to be..... and said child shall be, and is hereby entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all legal obligation in respect to said petitioners as if to them born in lawful wedlock.

.....
Judge of the County or Juvenile Court.

State of Colorado,County, ss.

I,of theCourt in and for said County in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true, perfect and complete copy of the Decree of Court in the matter of the adoption of the minor child,, byand his wife,

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at....., this..... day of....., A. D. 191...

.....of the.....Court.
By.....Deputy.

DECREE

The Petition of.....andFor the adoption of the minor child.
.....

SPECIAL CONTRACT

THIS CONTRACT, made this.....day of....., A. D. 191...., by and between the State Home, of the State of Colorado, party of the first part, and..... of.....County of.....State of Colorado.

WITNESSETH: That, whereas, the party of the first part is the legally appointed guardian of....., under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, entitled: "An act in relation to the establishment of a State Home, for dependent and neglected children; and making an appropriation therefor:"

NOW, THEREFORE, the party of the first part for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the party of the second part, contracts and agrees that said..... is of the age to-wit.....years; that.....shall remain with the party of the second part, during the time for which employed; that.....shall perform the regular duties consistent with the occupation of.....; and such other duties as are reasonable for a child of this age and which do not interfere with.....mental, moral, or physical growth.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That said party of the first part may cancel this agreement whenever it deems the best interests of said child require it.

And the party of the second part covenants and agrees on.....part that.....will instruct and supervise said child in.....work and use consideration and patience in directing.....in his assigned duties; that.....will kindly and properly treat said child as a juvenile worker who is still learning and not with the indifference and expectation of a regular hired hand; that.....will to the best of.....ability guard the health and morals of said child.

Party of the second part covenants and agrees further to pay said child.....dollars per month in addition to maintenance and care, said wages to be paid as follows: One-half to be paid direct to.....and.....receipt taken; one-half to be sent to State Home together with receipt taken from.....

Party of the second part agrees to pay transportation of..... from..... to.....

STATE HOME FOR CHILDREN.

By..... Superintendent.

By..... Employer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The parties aforesaid have set their hands and seals this date.....191.....

~~3627~~

~~128995~~

~~671~~

~~V.10~~